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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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VOL. XVIII, NO. 4. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908 PRICE TWO CENTS ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

FLASHLIGHTS

On the Screen of Passing Events, Showing the Moving Springs behind Each Action and Utterance.

That was a hard slap Senator Foraker dealt to the face of Roosevelt, and of the Judge who gave his decision against the Brownsville Negro regiment, when the Senator said:

"Never before in the history of civilization has a legislative body been invited to require men accused of crime to prove their innocence before a hostile Judge who has already adjudged them guilty, and never before has there been a suggestion that any man worthy to sit in judgment upon the rights of his countrymen would accept such a duty if assigned him, if conscious of having the slightest prejudice against the accused."

But these are the days when "thieves are falling out"—it is to be hoped that the rest of the saying will also prove true.

Only twelve years ago, during the Presidential campaign of 1896, the high finance press could not yell loud enough the dogma: "No one can grow rich by legislation." Perceptibly mum is that identical press just now when revelation after revelation is made of how, with a little nest-egg, a very little nest-egg, legislation has been made to hatch out untold millions for the identical members of high finance. The silence of these gentry is now intense enough to be heard.

Lords Bankers Rothschild and Swaythling are reported to be violently at odds in London over the question of orthodoxy in relation to the divinity of the Five Books of Moses. As long as these good lords can keep the people interested and excited over abstract questions of orthodoxy, why should they not clap each other on the shoulder in private, and continue to draw in peace the wealth from the people's pockets?

A man standing with a gun, ready to keep birds from flying over his grounds, is not a circumstance to the wiseacres in Congress who are devising a statutory gun whereby to prevent shipments of liquor from wet into dry States. Liquor goes where liquor is wanted. A social system that racks the nerves of its masses with want and the fear of want creates a demand for liquor. The country must be all "dry," or it will be all "wet"—nor can it ever be "dry" (sober) until capitalism is overthrown.

If, with a Police force under him of which, as yet, 50 per cent. of its members are not in league with thieves to loot stores, Commissioner Bingham demands $25,000 for a secret service to ferret out crime, how much larger must not the appropriation be needed by the Philadelphia Police Commissioner, at least 50 per cent. of the force under whom, it is announced, consists of thieves?

The Albany wag who got off a series of skits against Gov. Hughes hit more bull's eyes than one when he declared tht Hughes is "a preacher among politicians, and a politician among preachers." There is not a politician in the land but the cap fits him, and not a preacher in any pulpit but is hit. These are the days when Church and State are once more uniting and united.

"Robbers!" "Thieves!" "Scoundrels!"—these are but a few of the printable epithets that the delegates to the New York Democratic State Convention, now in session in this city, hurled at one another. The Democratic politicians are the shadows, reflexes, or agents of the Democratic wing of the capitalist "Pillars of Law and Order."

He must have been very angry, William J. Conners the chairman of the late New York Democratic State Convention must have been, when he could be taken so completely off his guard as to make the statement that he did to those who taunted him with having violated the principle of home rule. A crowd of taunters following and nagging the poor man as he left the convention, and one of them jeering him for his "loyalty" to home rule, the irate Conners turned around and yelled:

" 'Home rule' — what's home rule, anyway? It's all right to talk about home rule when yer on the stump, an' it sounds nice in platforms, but it's one o' them the'rys that don't work out in practice."

Conners might have added: "among the others of them the'rys is the the'ry that we politicians are in it for the people's good".

FatherJames B. Curry of the Church of St. James roundly denounced "settlements" and "charity workers", claiming that they pauperized the children and made grafters of the elders. This may or may not be true; if true, it comes with a poor grace from the lips of a Father Curry; if not true, the charge comes with still poorer grace. Father Curry is notoriously an anti-Modernist. His position is sharply against that wing of his Church which would strike the path of modern ideas, and he is ranked with bitter partisanship on the side of the Papal or dominant wing of his Church. Now, then, there is no spot on the face of the globe that is more completely under the sway of anti-Modernism, or of Father Curryism, than the region of Naples, where the lazzaroni swarm—types of pauperism and graftism. It is not for people in glass-houses to throw stones.

Dean J. P. De Kaye, rector of Grace Cathedral of Topeka, Kan., has forbidden the members of his family to attend a wedding dinner given in Lent. Rector Kaye would have no objection to dinners given by people who grind the faces of the poor. In the measure that morals become depraved external forms are more watchfully insisted upon. The more attention is given to the outside of the platter, the freer the hand that nastiness within enjoys.

Christian Science should insist that Mrs. Mary Baker G. Eddy "stick to her last." "The Christian Science Sentinel" of the 14th of this month has a statement from the lady in which she declares: "It is unquestionable, however, that at this hour the armament of the navies is necessary, for the purpose of preventing war and preserving peace among nations." Those who know what they are talking about know that armaments are unqualifiedly harmful, in that they incite war and perpetually endanger peace among nations. The boy that has a gun likes to see and hear it go off.

A few statistical tables on how the 6,200 little orphans, who were philanthropically treated to a circus show, happened to become orphans, would cast valuable light upon the philanthropy of the free circus show—and upon the philanthropists who did the philanthropic work. It is unquestionable that such statistical tables would reveal the fact that the parents of these orphans died prematurely either through slow starvation, due to low wages; or died suddenly, due to some shop "accident"; or died from some disease contracted in the shop by reason of the unsanitary conditions of the same. In other words, the statistics in the case would show that the philanthropists murdered the parents by robbing them wholesale, and now are returning in retail a free circus show to the orphans of the aforenamed murdered parents.

Gompers's superlative sentence—"the most momentous that ever faced organized labor"—is ahead of the season by just eight months. He is now declaring that the present state of things "is the most momentous that ever faced organized labor". This sentence was not due until next December, when, on the occasion of the regularly recurring alleged conventions of the alleged A. F. of L., Gompers's annual cross between a Bombastus Furiosus and a Bellyacus Spasmodicus, ycleped by him in "Annual Message," would be due.

"Rioters fire on troopers" is the Rep-Dem newspaper headline summary of the repetition in Chester, Pa., of the oft repeated outrage committed upon their wage slaves by the uniformed henchmen of the capitalist class in Pennsylvania. So was, in 1877, the murder of several innocent Mollie Maguires in Scranton upon the testimony of McParland summarized in Dem-Rep newspaper headlines as "The Execution of Anarchists."

The Socialist party of Cleveland has started a presidential boom in favor of Jack London, the novelist. Cleveland despatches add that the Socialist party boomers are encountering some difficulties in the way of this particular boom. They explain that "Jack London" is only a nom de plume, that the boomee's "real name may be Jacques Katzenjammer or Gezosas Plotz", in which event, "if he ran under his own name the people would not recognize him, or if he stuck to the pen name the Supreme Court might declare it illegal".—All of which goes to bring out the fatal defect of a political party of Socialism which hugs the delusion that the ballot is all-sufficient. A sound party of Socialism trains the economic organization of Labor without which the party would be but moonshine. Accordingly, a sound political party of Socialism would not care a tinker's dam what name its Presidential candidate had. If elected, he WOULD BE SEATED—and that's the end of it.

The I. W. W. General Executive member B. H. Williams is unfortunate, not in himself alone, but in his friends also. Having been "caught red-handed" at Arlington Hall expressing views at variance with the Preamble of the organization, and that fly in the face of the express and repeated actions of the I. W. W. conventions, and the incident having been reported in The People, Williams has ever since been yelling "Misrepresentation!" and writing far and wide to the same effect. And now comes Max Stern, now in Marysville, Cal., but until recently of Schenectady, who, rushing to the defence of Williams in "The Bulletin" of the 11th instant, declares that the stand taken by Williams, as reported in The People, is exactly the stand taken in an amendment to the Preamble which Local No. 1 of Schenectady proposed at the last convention, which was there defeated, and which, Max Stern says that, if he remembers right, Williams then referred to as "foolish". — Well may Williams say: "God help me from my friends." But people generally sleep in beds of their own making.

Mrs. Elinor Glyn, the author of "Three Weeks," a story that uncovers the "sanctity of the home," as the thing is understood by the ruling class, says she has been misunderstood in her book. The lady errs. She has not been misunderstood. She has been understood but too well. The proof of her having been understood but too well lies in the howls and the growls, the snarlings and the spittings of fire that have proceeded from the quarter that her book uncovered. It is a good book.

George O'Rourke was committed to the workhouse last January 14 as a "vagrant." Stick a pin in the word "vagrant." From the workhouse he sent to Magistrate Moss a tiny copper kettle constructed of a single cent. The kettle is a positive work of art. Together with the kettle, O'Rourke sent a letter saying that was the only way he knew to verify his statement that he could earn his living as a tinker, tinsmith, or coppersmith. The proof was complete, but it proved a good deal more. It furnished a sample of the volumes of usefully productive skill that Rep-Dem capitalist society forces to go to waste and become "vagrant." Labor's skill is vagrancy, unless the capitalist can utilize it—and then the skill runs in the shape of profits into the capitalist's pockets.

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HOMEOPATHY RAMPANT

In mass convention, assembled with himself, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, former pastor of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of this city, moved a resolution; seconded it himself; himself put it to the "house"; eloquently supported it, himself punctuating the good points with long, loud and prolonged applause; and finally carried the resolution unanimously with a whoop that "Anarchy must be suppressed"; that he is the man to do the job; and that the evidence of the urgent necessity of the job being tackled, and of its being tackled by him, was to be seen in the "Anarchistic fact" of there being, in this city alone, "more than 1,000,000 non-church Protestants, and a vast number of people, who were active church members in other towns and cities, never touching foot within a church door in New York." That the number of former church goers—Jew and Gentile, Catholic and Protestant alike—who "never touch foot" in church these days is legion and their number is on the daily increase, is a well known and not insignificant phenomenon of our days—so far one must agree with the Rev. Dr. Chapman; that the phenomenon means Anarchy is not acceptable; nevertheless, granting that the Rev. Dr.'s social diagnosis be correct and Anarchy is what the phenomenon portends, the Rev. Dr. must be a homeopathist run mad by imagining that people of his kidney are the ones to replenish the now empty and emptying pews. For these many generations the Rev. Drs. have run things to suit themselves; they certainly run the churches, and the result is, admittedly, that they have run the churches empty. What theory of social therapeutics but that of the wildest of homeopathy would expect a cure from an intensification of the cause of the disease—expect to re-attract the former church goers by letting loose upon them their drivers away?

More modest than the Rev. Dr. Wilbur Chapman, who met in mass convention with himself, but not a whit less rampantly homeopathic, were the Republicans of New York who met in State Convention a few days ago. Among the things that these gentlemen declared was the conviction that "a clear assurance of Republican victory in the Nation and State this autumn would exert a powerful influence in restoring public confidence." One almost holds his breath at such naivité, or shall it be called "cheek"? Amazed at the effrontery of the Republican party in disclaiming responsibility for the crisis and the infamies which it uncovered, Senator Tillman bellowed in the Senate:—"If you ask who passed the laws which are so defective, the answer is the Republican Congress; if you ask who failed to pass the laws so necessary to' remedy all these evils, the answer is the Republican Congress. The people have been betrayed by those for whom they voted. . . . The public conscience has been debauched by favoritism in Government in the interest of these very 'predatory rich' who are so vigorously denounced by the President. The poor fools who are shouting his praises have so far failed to understand that the bad Government which the Republican party has given the country is due solely to the ignorance and debauchery of the people. Misled and deceived by the newspapers which are owned by these same rich men labor organized and disorganized trails along behind the banner of Republicanism and shouts for Roosevelt and his policies. The millions who have been robbed are equally as enthusiastic as the millionaires who have been benefited." It is of no consequence to the subject that the Democratic party, being a capitalist party, would have presided over the present national downfall exactly as the Republican party does. The important fact in the case is that Tillman told the truth—and yet this identical Republican party expects to "restore confidence" by continuing and increasing the Republican dose.

If this is not homeopathic dementia, what is it? It is treating the man bitten by a dog with a hair of the dog that bit him.

THE MIDDLE WEST

INDUSTRIES OF MANY CITIES PARALYZED.

Thousands of Workmen Idle—Business Men on Verge of Bankruptcy—"Property-Owning" Workingmen Caught in Vortex—Racine River Casts Up Dead.

South Bend, Ind., April. 13.—The "public press" of the entire country is making a strong endeavor to mislead the workingmen by giving out false information regarding conditions of unemployment. That press is active creating the impression that times are of a prosperous character. The following facts, which I have came across in my travels, tell a different story.

In the steel and iron industry of South Chicago there were employed before the panic 12,000 workingmen. Now only 2,000 are at work. The district looks as though an epidemic had set in.

Kensington, Pullman, West Pullman and Burnside, all within the city limits of Chicago, formerly gave work to 22,000 hands. At present there are all told not 4,000 working. In Pullman the entire car shops are shut down and the population has almost deserted the place. Here the mechanics had been induced to buy property and pay it off in rent. These workingmen had looked upon themselves as budding capitalists because real estate owners allowed them to pay the property tax on houses they did not own. But now their "capital" has flown.

Indiana presents the same sight. The town of Whiting is the first town southeast of Chicago. Here are located the oil refineries of the Bible class teacher. The town is a most unbearable place to live in. The odor of crude oil and the hanging smoke can be smelt and seen miles away. Here thousands of workers work away their lives and since recently there is very little employment.

In the region taking in East Chicago with its steel and chemical and electric plants; in Hammond and Indiana Harbor, with its rolling mills, chain mills, wheel foundries and hoisting machinery; in East Hammond, with the Butler steel car plant, not a man is working. Everything is closed up tight. In these places relief committees are feeding hundreds of families every day.

Here in South Bend, where there are implement factories, wagon and automobile works, sewing machine factories and paint factories, the conditions are about as bad. No work at all or else only two or three days a week is the lot of the workers.

Last Friday, I was told a tragic story in Racine, Wisconsin, I was speaking with some fishermen and they told me that there was not a week passed but they hauled in three or four bodies of dead persons found in the Racine River. They told me these were simply suicides. In order to assure myself of the truth of this story I questioned a city officer and he confirmed the tale.

I came across some information which, while not properly referring to the idleness in industry, I deem of sufficient importance to insert in this letter. The matter is that of the coal miners' strike and the humbug practised by the strikers' officials. The coal miners in Illinois put in a severe winter, when suddenly orders were given to put on a spurt. This lasted for just four weeks and then there was a strike. But the strikers' officials claim that there is no "strike." They say it is only a "suspension," and that conferences are being held to adjust the "suspension." The scheme of the officers is to avoid payment of strike benefits, as no support is given under suspension of work. This was told me in Spring Valley, Ill.

D. Rudnick.

TEXTILE WORKERS, I. W. W.

Will Meet in Convention at Paterson, to Form National Organization.

Paterson, N. J., April 13.—A national convention of the textile workers organized in the Industrial Workers of the World will be held in this city on May 1. The convention will meet in Textile Workers' Hall, 184 Main street. Steps will be taken to organize a national union of the workers in this industry, and all signs point to the launching of a formidable organization.

There are over 5,000 textile workers in different parts of the country who are now attached to the Industrial Workers of the World and thousands of others are ready to join the ranks. These workingmen have given ample proof that they are alive with a spirit to throw off the yoke of slavery. They have time and again gone on strike in Fall River, New Bedford, Philadelphia and other places.

The Industrial Workers are teaching these men different tactics than were formerly pursued. They are showing that it is great weakness to be divided into separate crafts, whereby one set of workers leaves the other set to fight its battles unaided. It is also being pointed out that when textile workers of the North go on strike the help of the men of the same trade in the South is necessary. These are the mistakes which the Industrial Workers organize to avoid.

The call just issued for the national convention states:

"The economic evils afflicting the textile workers can only be eradicated by a universal extensive movement which gathers all the disconnected forces and aligns them with a general working class movement in the industrial field."

The great aim of the Industrial Workers is stated in the following paragraph:

"A movement to bring relief, and offering the final solution of the labor problem, must be founded on the fact that the employing class and the working class have nothing in common, that there can be no peace as long as hunger and want are found among millions of working people, and the few who make up the employing class have all the good things of life."

The Industrial Workers of the World have extended their invitation to all textile workers who accept the position of the organization. The qualifications are that the union shall have been organized two months prior to the convention. Representation shall be based on one delegate for fifty members, and an additional delegate for each additional fifty members or major fraction of fifty.

STRIKE QUICKLY WON

I. W. W. Embroiderers Successfully Resist an 8 per Cent Reduction.

The striking embroidery workers of the firm of B. Glockstein on April 13 successfully settled their strike. The men went on strike April 9 when the firm sought to impose an 8 per cent reduction upon the mechanical embroiderers in its employ. The settlement effected is recognition of the union, discharge of the strike breakers, and a compromise of 4 per cent. The strikers belong to the Clothing Workers Local 59, of the Industrial Workers of the World.

The victory caused much jubilation when reported in the union headquarters. It was pointed out that in view of the present dull season, and the newness of this organization, and it being the first strike it had declared, there was much reason for congratulation and encouragement. The union meeting on April 10 was one of the best attended meetings ever held so far. It is expected that this happy and quick termination will give the organization an impetus further forward.

IN LOUISVILLE.

Socialist Labor Party Battles for the Workingmen—Calls on Party in Other States to Get in Line.

Louisville, Ky., April 12.—This afternoon, at Germania Hall, under the auspices of the I. W. W., Local No. 73, an interesting political debate took place. Three parties were advertised to take part in the debate, the Republican, represented by Attorney W. E. Gowan; the Democratic, represented by A. T. Buegeoin, secretary of the "Old Guard" Bryan Democratic club, and the Socialist Labor Party, represented by Jas. H. Arnold. The question for debate was: "Which is the bona-fide party of labor?"

The Republican speaker crawfished. The Democratic speaker, Mr. Burgeoin, made good his word, came to the meeting and sustained as well as he could the Democratic side. The hall was crowded and the door was blocked. Good attention was accorded the speakers and telling S. L. P. points applauded.

As an evidence that the position of the Socialist Labor Party and argument were favorably received by the audience, we sold 26 copies of the Weekly People containing "Marx on Mallock," and five books, and two subscriptions for the Weekly People, one a yearly.

S. L. P.

RECOUNT FOR BERGER.

Original Count Shows Milwaukee Social Democrat Beaten by 470 Votes—A $1,000 Salary Is the Prize Sought

Milwaukee, Wis., April 18.—Mr. Victor L. Berger wants the voting machines opened. He obtained an order from Judge Ludwig to-day requiring City Clerk Edwin Hinkel and Martin Shrubbe, custodian of the voting machines, to open them and have the votes recounted. Mr. Berger got 21,540 votes as a candidate for alderman-at-large. John B. Abert, Democrat, the successful candidate, received 22,010 votes. Thus there is a difference of but 470 votes. Mr. Berger was represented in court by Attorney Dan W. Hoan.

The position of alderman-at-large pays $1,000 a year. It will be remembered that at the previous election one of the comrades who had been elected to the office of surveyor, refused to accept the position on account of the small salary connected with it. So it seems after all that even the "comrades" of the Social Democratic party do not labor for glory only.

The Social Democrats are planning a monster picnic in order to raise about $1,500, which amount the party is in debt, having lived beyond its means before and during the last election.

H. B.

THE LAW A FARCE

Crassly Stupid Town Marshal and Cringing Jury Deny a Citizen His Rights.

Duluth, Minn., April 13.—When I was a small boy I heard my father use the expression, "Go to law with the Devil and hold the court in Hell," the idea implied being that the person who found himself in this position would better move for a change of venue, otherwise his chances of gaining a verdict were, to say the least, problematical. I saw this exemplified last week.

A dynamite outrage occurred in Aurora, this State, last fall. The home of a mine captain, Mr. Nichols, was blown up. The intelligent city marshal discovered that there was a Socialist in town. So being a man of great penetration and being able to reason deductively, he was not required to hunt any further—he arrested the Socialist. However, before making the arrest, he ordered said Socialist to leave town. Strange to say, he did not go; so the arrest followed.

After a few days, not being able to make good the charge, the marshal was obliged to let his man go.

The young man who was arrested then had the temerity to bring suit against the marshal and town of Aurora for damages. The trial came off last week. The evidence showed that the marshal ordered Jones, the Socialist who was arrested, to leave town; that Jones had the impudence to imagine that he had some constitutional rights and that he refused to emigrate; that the marshal found Jones the next day engaged in the nefarious, treasonable and seditious occupation of painting a sign; and that the sign was being painted for a woman and worst of all for an elderly woman, and a widow!!

The marshal, so the evidence showed, in righteous wrath at the blow aimed at society, grabbed the sign away from Jones; threw it in the street; called him vile names, and locked him up.

Can any one imagine a more just and reasonable procedure? Yet Jones was not content to merely get away. He had the audacity to ask for damages. Mr. Keyes, who appeared for Jones, pleaded for "constitutional rights," etc., and made an eloquent speech. The idea! The Judge knew his business and gave every decision against Jones. Two lawyers appeared on the opposite side. One of them, who is said to be in the employ of the Steel Trust, made the speech for the defendant. He said "Anarchy"! "Anarchy"!! and yet again "Anarchy"! Then he harrowed the jury by telling them that their property was in danger if they did not give a verdict for the defendant.

The jury, composed of small tradesmen, could be seen to wilt and cringe as the lawyer drove the "danger of their property" into their little bourgeois souls. One could imagine as he harped on this string that he was playing the tune which Tennyson ascribes to the heels of the English farmer's mare:

Prupperty, prupperty prupperty,
  That's what I hears an' say;
Prupperty, prupperty, prupperty,
  Canter and canter away.

The jury found for the defendant.
Jones appeals.
Jones is an optimist.
I am a pessimist.

T. Flynn.

RURAL "PROSPERITY."

Grocery Clerks Around Faribault, Minn., Making $3 and $4 Weekly.

Faribault, Minn., April 15.—The glorious "prosperity" wave of Theo. I. and company has struck this section of the country.

In most of the small towns hereabout, rural districts as a rule, clerks in grocery and dry goods stores are being discharged by the hundreds, while wages to common labor have been reduced to $1.25 from $2.

Hundreds of clerks have been putting in the winter at from $3 to $4 per week, leaving them in debt now.

No business for these rural merchants is the cause, and less clerks are needed.

The cost of living is steadily going higher.

ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

From a Speech by August Bebel, Delivered at Berlin, November 2, 1898.

Translated for the Daily People from the German by Boris Reinstein.

Ladies and Gentlemen;

A large portion of the German capitalist class has not yet forgotten the anti-Socialist law. They grieved greatly when the law was revoked, and they are still fishing desperately for an opportunity to replace it by a new exceptional law, or to render the Common Law more rigorous. Their main support in this endeavor was Prince Bismarck. Differences of opinion as to the manner in which the Social Democracy should be treated led to his resignation. As he never forgot that fact, he faithfully preserved, to the end of his life, his old hatred for the Social Democracy.

Bismarck caused it repeatedly to be stated in his personal organ, the "Hamburger Nachrichten," that there is nothing left to be done but to provoke the Social Democrats to commit acts of despair, to draw them out into the open street, and there to shoot them down. (Shame! Shame!) Please, no indignation. Let us rather rejoice at the brutal frankness of our enemies.

The summer of 1894 arrived with the assassination of President Carnot, of France, by Caserio, in Lyon. One is justified in asking, Is it any of Germany's business if somebody is assassinated in a neighboring country? No German statesmen were either directly or indirectly concerned in the affair. Nobody from any quarter whatever had even attempted to insinuate as much. And still, the fact that a foreign Anarchist in a foreign country committed the deed sufficed to set the German capitalists in motion against the small handful of German Anarchists—but still more against the so-much-hated Social Democracy.

At that hour a Prince in southwestern Germany dropped the remark that the time had come to give the signal for a general campaign against the Social Democracy; and in September of the same year, at a convention of the National Liberals, held in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, it was decided at a secret session to request the Government to take action against the Social Democracy, if not with a new anti-Socialist law, at least by rendering the Common Law more rigorous. And it was done even so.

The downfall of Caprivi, Bismarck's successor as Chancellor of Germany, was undoubtedly largely brought about by his belief that any kind of a law against the Social Democracy would do more harm than good. He then held an opinion which in 1890 was shared by the Kaiser. But this opinion no longer prevailed in the highest circles of Government. When Count Caprivi fell, Prince Hohenlohe appeared before the Reichstag with the so-called Anti-Revolution bill. (Umsturzvorlage.)

In the plenary sessions of the Reichstag, as well as in the sessions of the committee, we did all we could to prevent the adoption of that bill. But the Center, the Catholic clerical party of Germany, was fired with the wish of taking advantage of the law as it then existed, especially if made more rigorous, in order to smite the so-called Spiritual Fathers of the Revolution—the liberal professors with their wicked, semi-atheistic views. The ultramontanes, in conjunction with the conservatives, succeeded in forcing the slightly amended demands of the Government through the committee, but their attempt to go further by incorporating additional clauses in the anti-Revolution bill, by means of which they hoped to be able to "get at" Science itself, finally brought on the shipwreck of the bill. In the face of the stormy opposition from the entire world of science and art—an opposition that was supported by the liberal element of the capitalist class itself—the Government was finally compelled to withdraw its bill.

But the purpose and thought of stabbing the Social Democracy to the heart remained. When, in September of this year, 1898, Empress Elizabeth of Austria was stabbed to death at Geneva, Switzerland, our enemies again believed the day had come. A few days after the murder, which naturally caused the indignation of the entire civilized world, our greatest manufacturers sent to the Kaiser that now well-known telegram, which was to inspire new exceptional measures. The telegram read:

> The terrible deed, which caused the death of Her Majesty the Empress of Austria, is a new horrifying evidence of the aims of Anarchism and of the tendencies that lead to Anarchism. Under the impression of this deed, which shocks so deeply our hearts, we know that we are as one with Your Majesty in the consciousness of the duty to oppose with all the means of most severe legislation, the attempts to destroy our religion, our love for our exalted Ruling House and for the Fatherland. We, the undersigned representatives of German industry, therefore take the liberty to offer to Your Majesty, with our profoundest respect, the assurance that we stand faithfully by Your Majesty in the struggle against the impious enemies of our state and moral institutions. In our unshakable confidence in the power and wisdom of Your Majesty we shall advance and support with utmost energy all those measures, which Your Majesty shall deem good for the suppression of the criminal aims of a conscienceless fanaticism and for the maintenance of the threatened authority of the state.
>
> With profoundest respect we remain,
>
> CENTRAL FEDERATION OF GERMAN MANUFACTURERS;
> ASSOCIATION OF GERMAN OWNERS OF IRON-WORKS;
> MINE-OWNERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UPPER MINING DISTRICTS OF DORTMUND;
> ASSOCIATION FOR THE ECONOMIC INTERESTS OF RHEINLAND AND WESTFALIA.
>
> By order:
>
> VON HASSLER, SERVAES. LUEG. JENCKE.

Thus this telegram was signed by four representatives of the upper capitalist class of Germany, as typical as they can be picked together in the German Empire, and who are at the head of all measures directed against the working class.

The gentlemen talk in the telegram about the "protection of our religion." That makes us only smile. What is, then, the religion of those gentlemen? I don't think I am much mistaken when I say: "The gentlemen have no more faith than I have; that is none at all!" (Lively approval.) "Religion must be preserved for the people," was once said, years ago, by a very high personage. But the gentlemen do not consider themselves belonging to the people. (Lively approval.) Religion is for them only the string by means of which the masses are to be held in contentedness, subjection, and dependence, during their sojourn in this vale of sorrows. (Laughter.)

The telegram speaks also of the "love for our exalted Ruling House." This passage puts me in mind of an article published in 1892 or 1893 in the "Koelnische Zeitung," the paper from which those gentlemen get their daily supply of political wisdom. At that time the Prussian Diet was considering the property-tax bill. When Herr Miguel, the Secretary of the Treasury, reformed the direct taxes in a sensible way, he realized that a sharp declaration of property was necessary to prevent the capitalists from cheating the Government Treasury too much. Therefore, when the income-tax bill was adopted it was followed by the proposition of a so-called supplementary tax law, that is, by a moderate property-tax bill with compulsory declaration of property. That bill does not by any means tax the capitalists severely; the property tax, compared with the one existing in some cantons of Switzerland, is exceedingly low. But this bill was sufficient to induce the "Koelnische Zeitung" to strike an attitude of most determined opposition. "When such tax bills get into the Prussian Diet," said that paper, "one is compelled to subject one's own monarchistic faith to closest scrutiny." (Laughter.) The gentlemen discovered then that they eventually could also be republicans. (Laughter.) They are only *monarchists for a purpose,* that is, monarchistic only because this form of government, for the time being, happens to suit their interests in the best way.

Such was at that time the love of the Rheinish-Westphalian capitalists for our "exalted Ruling House."

And how is it with the fatherland that these gentlemen are talking about? Was it not Herr von Hassler, who stands at the head of the German textile industry, who declared himself in 1871 against the annexation of Alsace-Lorrain, the same as the Social Democracy did, only for entirely different reasons, namely, because he feared the competition of the textile industry of Alsace? And, as is well known, every Socialist and democrat who was opposed to the annexation, was then considered a traitor to the fatherland. Still Herr von Hassler and the German manufacturers in the textile industry were opposed to it. Thus their love for the fatherland rests in their pocketbook. (Laughter.) All these beautiful assurances are only hollow phrases; they are only intended to influence public opinion in order to politically gag and handcuff the working class of Germany, and prevent them also from carrying their economic conflicts with the manufacturers to a successful issue. (Loud applause.) This is the secret behind that telegram.

Just so they proceeded in 1878, when the attempts of the idiot Hoedel and of the degenerate Nobiling to shoot Kaiser Wilhelm I were charged to us. Then, too, they wanted to paralyze the working people in order to be able to carry through with all the greater ease that great robber expedition against the working classes—the new protective policy. The paper of the Court Pastor, A. D. Stoecker (laughter), was therefore quite right when it said of that telegram of the great manufacturers that the gentlemen who sent such a telegram were only prompted by their own selfishness.

Further, the gentlemen are endeavoring to make the Anarchists and Social Democrats appear as one. Without desiring to go to-day into a theoretical analysis of the differences between the Social Democracy and Anarchism, I will say that the fact alone, that in every civilized country the representatives of both movements are found engaged in a most bitter conflict with each other, should suffice to prove to every honestly thinking man that the Social-Democracy has nothing in common with the Anarchists and vice versa. As the Anarchists look to Proudhon, Max Stirner, Bakunin, etc., as their spiritual fathers, so do we to Marx, Engels and Lasselle, who always stood in sharp opposition to the former. One can hardly find two men more opposed to each other in all their views than Bakunin—one may say the father of the "Propaganda of Deed"—and Karl Marx, the enemy of every policy of conspiracy and assassination. Bakunin, the representative of the most extreme individualism, the man who thought his social ideal could be realized by means of riots and acts of violence committed against individuals in power, and, on the other hand, Karl Marx and Engels, the founders of the materialist conception of history, according to which the power of single individuals, for good or for evil, is a limited one and can only be used by them in a certain manner so long as they act as representatives of certain class interests.

The Anarchists are the consistent, only extreme, branches of the *capitalist liberals* ("Quite true!") with whose philosophy they have much in common, while the Social Democracy, in accordance with the Marxian doctrine of the class struggle, is the political representative of the proletariat which, in the measure as it becomes class-conscious, organizes itself in the folds of the Social Democracy in order to conquer political power and with its help to establish a new social order, on the basis of complete equal rights and equal obligations of all.

The principle that even the most powerful person can only act as the representative of class interests, can, in an especially clear manner, be demonstrated in the person of Bismarck. There is no other person whom the Social Democracy had so much reason to hate, as him, and the Social Democracy was not more hated by anybody than by just that Bismarck. Our love and our hatred were, as you see, mutual. (Laughter.) But one would search in vain the entire Social Democratic press and literature for an expression of the thought that it would be a lucky thing if that man were removed. We shall never have such a thought in similar cases. But how often did the capitalist press express the idea that, were it not for Bismarck, we would not, to this day, have a united Germany? There cannot be a more mischievous notion than this. The unity of Germany would have come without Bismarck as well. The idea of unity and liberty was in the sixties so powerful among all the German people that it would have been realized, whether with the assistance of the Hohenzollerns or against their will. The unity of Germany was not only a political but an *economic necessity,* primarily in the interests of the capitalist class and its development. The idea of unity would have ultimately broken through with elementary force. At this juncture Bismarck made use of the tendency, in *his own fashion, in the interest of the Hohenzollern dynasty,* and at the same time *in the interest of the capitalist class and of the Yunkers,* the landed nobility. The offspring of this compromise is the Constitution of the German Empire, the provisions of which strive to reconcile the interests of these three factors. Finally even a man like Bismarck had to leave his post. "What a misfortune for Germany!" cried the press devoted to him. Well, what did happen to Germany since then? (Laughter.) Even Bismarck himself could not have ruled it much differently than it was ruled since his days.

The basic conception of the comparatively insignificant part played in history by the individual distinguishes us from the Anarchists. Anarchism is, as I said, individualism developed to an extreme. Nobody showed that clearer than Stirner in his book "The Individual and His Property." But this doctrine of the importance of the individual—developed to its extreme consequences—explains how people who have no capacity for keen thinking, who are easily led by passionate impulses, or are easily influenced by suspicious outside suggestions and whisperings, attack bodily single individuals occupying influential positions, because they hold such individuals responsible for the evils of society.

Only thus is the thought possible. "If we succeed in removing an influential individual, then a great, heroic deed is committed for the emancipation of mankind." And with this in the minds of morbid natures is associated the idea: "It does not matter who is hit so long as the victim belongs to the highest spheres."

If this distorted, insane thought did not inspire Luccheni, the man who stabbed in Geneva Empress Elizabeth of Austria, how could he have murdered in cold blood a woman who never played a part in political life; who, contrary to many other royal women, made no claim to political influence; whom nobody could help respecting, because she stood intellectually so much higher than most of the royal women and admired a poet Heine as only a Social Democrat can admire him? (Applause.)

But it would be highly unfair if one wanted to hold all Anarchists responsible for such a deed. The Anarchist papers sneer at us, claiming that we see the hand of the police in every attempted or executed assassination. For example, their organ, the "Socialist," which brands us in the bargain as reactionists, writes:

> In any case it is well that it is we, **Anarchists,** who first of all take the standpoint of critics regarding the assassinations or plans of assassinations, that **the future may have in store for humanity.** There is one thing that distinguishes us from the reactionists as well as from the Social Democrats—even if we were not to consider the latter class as reactionists; we do not judge of things from standpoints dictated by political considerations,—on the contrary, we seek only one thing, **the truth.**

I am not much worried about that paper's characterizing us as reactionists. Herr von Puttkamer, former Minister of the Interior in Germany, notorious for his *Agent provocateur* policy against the Socialists, also characterized us as "revolutionists in nightgown and slippers" and claimed: "I like Johann Most much better than you fellows!" (Laughter.) I readily believe that, should we have done what Most, himself in a safe port, advised to do, Bismarck and Puttkamer would have been tickled to death. (Applause.)

The reference in the "Socialist" to the assassination committed by Luccheni is a very clumsy one. Should it ever happen, that a bill for a new exceptional law will be introduced in the Reichstag, I bet one thousand to one that those statements made by the "Socialist" will be found in the preamble to that bill! I can tell you, my Anarchist gentlemen, clumsier than you do, one cannot put his foot into it! How can you supply the enemies with such weapons! You must still be quite inexperienced! You will say: "We did not say there anything out of the way." But people read between the lines, too. In the "Neues Leben"—another Anarchist organ that I am entirely unacquainted with—the assertion is made that the attempted assassinations at Niederwald were arranged by Anarchists, and at the same time it is understood that it is out of sheer cowardice that the Social Democracy denies its identity with Anarchism. That statement was in my opinion made for a deliberate purpose. If the author of that article had his quarters in the great red building on Alexander Place, he could not have written it more suitably for his purposes! (Lively approval.)

In view of these facts a neat discussion between us and the Anarchists is timely; but it would be wrong to conclude from such clumsy utterances in the Anarchist press, that the Anarchists in Germany are prepared to commit assassinations.

In what do our German Anarchists see at present their main task? To organize the workers into unions and to set up consumers' leagues, to which they ascribe considerable influence on the social life. True, I don't believe that. May the unions be ever so necessary and useful, we agree in one thing—they alone will not do. And still less will the consumers' leagues do, which also have a certain usefulness, provided they are well conducted. I am not opposed to the organization of such leagues, but I also do not spend my time setting them up. Thirty-five years ago I established a consumers' league, but since then I promised to myself not to do it again. (Laughter.) However, there is no reason to oppose consumers' leagues as such; many Social Democrats, especially in Saxony, belong to them, even if these leagues are no panacea for all ills. But to claim of men, who want to set up unions and consumers' leagues, that they practice assassinations is a shameless slander! (Laughter and applause.)

We stand by the law of evolution. However natural the desire of the masses of the working people to free themselves to-day, rather than to-morrow, from social misery and economic and political oppression, we know it will not sooner be possible for us to reach our aim than when the general development, which we strive to accelerate by organizing the working class for the struggle, will have advanced to the point when we will be strong enough to transform society. From this standpoint we can and will consider as *enemies* and *fight with determination* all persons in power, who oppose us, but we will never imagine that by removing such persons by means of violence we gain any special advantage. Rather on the contrary—reaction's sails are furnished with wind. (Quite true.) We see that to be the result of attempted or executed assassinations in Italy, France, Belgium, Russia, and, last but not least, Germany.

On the other hand our capitalist enemies have *the least* right to be indignant over the Anarchists. The belief in the supreme influence of important personages in influential positions on the course of history is of an entirely capitalistic, bourgeois, origin. (Quite true.) No other class in history, from the days of the ancient Greeks down to our own age, believed, as much as that very bourgeois class, that, to remove the person of an individual in power, means to commit a great historic act.

Harmodios and Aristogeiton, who murdered the tyrant Hipparchos 514 years before Christ are even up to the present time glorified in colleges as heroes and deliverers of the people. I shall further remind you of Mariana, the Jesuit, who since became famous—he taught under what circumstances each individual had a right to take the life of a tyrant, as he called the Prince who ruled with absolute arbitrary power. His work called *"De rege et regis institutione,"* in which he defended those views, was burned in 1609 in accordance with a verdict of a Spanish court. That Jesuit saw a tyrant in every ruler who persecuted the Catholic Church and her servants.

And Schiller, how does he glorify the deed of William Tell? And what was that Tell, that Tell of fiction? A cold-blooded murderer who from a safe ambush shot the unsuspecting Gessler, in whom he saw the enemy of his people and the cause of their oppression. Gessler was a tyrant the same as in the eyes of our bourgeois of the time before the revolutionary days of March, 1848, all autocratic rulers were tyrants.

Then I wish to remind you of that poem of Schiller's "Die Buergschaft," which begins with the lines:

> To Dionysios, the tyrant, crept
> Damon, a dagger in his cloak. . . .

Not only does not a word in this poem show that Schiller condemns Damon for his contemplated act, on the contrary, he glorifies him for his heroism and the noble motives of his act.

I have prepared a list of attempted or executed assassinations which occurred within the last centuries. The list is by no means complete; still I was astonished at the great number of assassinations that took place, especially during the 19th century.

Among others, attempts were made on the life of Henry III of France by a monk of the Dominican order in 1589; of Henry the IV of France by the teacher Ravaillac in 1610; Charles I of England was executed by order of the Long Parliament under Cromwell in 1649; Pope Clement XIV, it is alleged, was poisoned in 1773 by the Jesuits, whose society he dissolved; Damien made an attempt to assassinate Louis XV of France in 1757; in 1792 Gustav III of Sweden was assassinated in 1801 by a conspiracy of noblemen, headed by a Count Palen and a Herr von Bennigsen (laughter); attempts were made on the life of Napoleon I by means of an infernal machine, when he was still Consul in 1800, and by the German Stapss in 1809; in 1819 Kotzebue, the Russian spy, was assassinated at Mannheim by Ludwig Sand, a student of theology.

In this connection it is quite interesting to observe that the assassination of Kotzebue by Sand was received *with approval* in wide circles of German students and citizens. Even more. A *doctor of theology,* Professor de Wette of the University of Berlin, even considered it as his duty to write to the bereaved mother of Sand a letter of consolation, in which, among other things, he says:

> The fact that the general public will pronounce your son a criminal and will appear justified in doing so, compels me, after I formed an opinion of my own about the matter, **to appear as his defender before you and to protect his memory from dishonor at least in the midst of his family.**

The King was informed that de Wette wrote that letter and he thereupon was dismissed as professor. He left Berlin after having written a letter to the King, wherein he said that he was in poor health, without means, having to care for his wife and two children who needed bringing up, but he would carry his cross with pride. Later de Wette secured a position as professor in Basel, Switzerland.

Further assassinations or attempts at such were made on the Duke of Berry by Lavel in 1820; on Louis Philip of France, seven attempts, among them that of Fieschi in 1835, which caused the death of fourteen persons, among them Marshall Mortier; attempts on Friedrich Wilhelm IV by Mayor Tschech in 1845 and by the fireworker Sefeloge in 1850; attempts on Franz Joseph of Austria in 1849 and 1853; on Minister Count Rossi in Rome in 1848; on Duke Karl of Parma in 1854; an attempt on Ferdinand III of Naples in 1856; on Napoleon III, three attempts; two in 1855 and the attempt by Orsini in 1858, which caused the death or injuries of 137 persons.

Then on Wilhelm I attempts by Becker at Baden-Baden in 1861 and by Hoedel in 1878 and Nobiling in same year; on Abraham Lincoln, President of the United

States, by the actor Booth in 1865; on General Prim in 1870; on Prince Bismarck attempts by Cohen-Blind in 1866 and by Kullman in 1874; on Alexander II of Russia, five attempts, a fatal attempt in 1881; on Lord Cavendish, Viceroy of Ireland, and under-Secretary of State Burka, by the Fenians in Phoenix Park at Dublin in 1882; an attempt on Queen Isabella of Spain by a priest in 1856; four attempts on Victoria, Queen of Great Britain, in 1840, 1842, 1872 and 1882; and in this connection it is necessary to observe that none of these attempts was used as a pretext for exceptional measures or for the rendering of the common aw more rigorous.

Then there was an attempt on Prince Michael III of Servia 1868; on King Humbert of Italy by Passanante in 1878; n President Garfield of the United States in 1881; on rispi in 1889; the assassination of Bulgarian Minister eltscheff, who was taken for Stambulow, in 1891; the assasination of Stambulow by agents of the Russian Government in 1895; Carnot, President of the French Republic, assassinated by Caserio in 1894; attempt on Canovas, Spanish Prime Minister, in 1897; on the King of Greece in 1897; assassination of the Empress of Austria by Luccheni in 1898.

I shall only remind you in general of the many attempts and assassinations committed during the last twenty years against the highest government officials in Russia alone, as well as of the assassinations of rulers and officials committed in Turkey and Persia, and finally of the many political murders committed in the South American States.

Characteristic is the opinion that prevailed among certain elements of our citizens regarding the attempt made by Cohen-Blind on the life of Bismarck in 1866. Thus Mr. Hopf, member of the local Parliament of Wuerttemberg and later of the Reichstag wrote in the "Gradaus": "So long as Germany counts such youths (as Cohen-Blind) among her sons, she is not poor." Marie Kurz in a poem glorified Cohen-Blind for his act. A comic paper in Muenchen published a cartoon presenting the devil in the act of striking the arm of Cohen-Blind, thus directing his revolver away from Bismarck, and exclaiming: "Hold on! This fellow (Bismarck) belongs to me!" (Laughter.)

On December 8, 1856, a soldier, Agesilao Milano, made the above referred-to attempt on the life of Ferdinand II of Naples, nicknamed King Bomba for his bombardment of the city of Naples. The assassin was tried by court-martial and shot. But when in 1860 Garibaldi, supported by Victor Emanuel, drove the Bourbons from Naples, he issued a decree which secured for the mother of the assassin, "in honor of acred memory" of the deceased, a pension of 30 ducats nth and for each of his sisters a dowry of 2,000 ducats. decree was faithfully and honorably carried out by the archs of Italy. And these monaarchs, who at that time wed the relatives of a cold-blooded murderer, dare now all an anti-Anarchist conference! (Commotion.)

o class, no layer of society can be acquitted of the charge aving furnished its quota of assassins. But for the depment of conditions all assassinations were entirely use-. The process of evolution continued on its way without eing in any way influenced by them.

What good did the wholesale assassinations, the murders of tyrants do the French Republic? Louis XVI was indeed a very harmless little man, and still he, and with him Queen Marie Antoinette, accused of being tyrants, had to lay their heads under the knife of the guillotine, and hundreds of noblemen and priests followed them to the scaffold. But all these executions and massacres could not prevent the monarchy from being later re-established, nor the clergy from acquiring practically more power than before. But one thing the later-returned Bourbons could not change any more, although the bayonets of all Europe were supporting them—the reconstruction of the social order accomplished by the French Revolution, partly by the distribution among millions of the small peasantry of the estates of the clergy and noblemen, who ran away abroad, partly by the splendid modern capitalist legislation, which became the model for all progressive states on the European continent. This caused the total shipwreck of feudalism. Thirteen years after the Bourbons had returned, they had to get out of France again, to return nevermore.

Change the social order from foundation up, give it a corresponding political superstructure and you can leave the enemies with their heads in peace. (Very good.)

It cannot be denied that there are Anarchists who committed assassinations. For instance the assassination of President Carnot, committed by Caserio, was a sincere anarchistic assassination. The same must be said about the assassination committed by Luccheni. But that does not bar the fact that men stood behind Luccheni, who took advantage of his weak mind and induced him to commit that deed.

Reinsdorf, who on the occasion of the dedication of the monument at Niederwald wanted to blow up the German rulers assembled there, was also a sincere anarchist. But that did not prevent the secret agent of police, Weber Palm, from getting right into the thick of the conspiracy and being present when all the preparations were being made. I wish to add in this connection that in this case they wanted to cause the explosion with dynamite which they themselves had prepared, which they therefore had previously tested in Elberfeld, where they tried to blow up a restaurant, but failed, because the dynamite was no good. (Laughter.) Fortunately at Niederwald the rain, too, came just in time and put out the fuse.

Let us stop now and consider how many secret police agents helped along in the attempted or executed assassinations of the last decades.

When Bismarck was Federal Ambassador at Frankfort-on-the-Main he wrote to his wife: "For lack of material the police agents lie and exaggerate in a most shameful manner." These agents are engaged to discover contemplated assassinations. Under these circumstances the bad fellows among them—and no decent man would accept a job like that (Laughter)—come easily to the idea: "If other people don't commit assassinations, then, we ourselves must help the thing along." For, if they cannot report that there is something doing, they will be considered superfluous and, of course, they don't want that to happen. So they "help the thing along" by "correcting luck" as the French proverb puts it. (Laughter.) Or they play politics on their own score.

To demonstrate this I need only to remind you of the "reminiscences" of Andrieux, the former Chief of Police of Paris, in which he brags with the greatest cynicism of how he, by aid of police funds, subsidized extreme Anarchist papers and organized Anarchist assassinations, just to give a thorough scare to rich citizens. And then there is that notorious Police Inspector Melville of London, who also operated on these lines. That was revealed by the investigation of the so-called Walsall assassination. Among the assassinations committed by the Fenians there were also some that were the work of the police, as was shown on the Parnell trial.

Everybody remembers how much of such activity was displayed in Belgium by that prince of scoundrels, Pourbaix. Even the Minister Bernaard himself was compelled to admit before the Parliament that Pourbaix was paid to arrange assassinations in order to justify violent persecutions of the *Social Democracy.*

Likewise was Baron von Ungern-Sternberg, nicknamed the "bomb-baron," unmasked as a police agent at the Luttich trial of Anarchists.

And then—our own good friends of the times of the anti-Socialist law. (Laughter.) About them I myself could tell you some interesting stories, for I was among those who helped to unmask them.

There is Schroeder-Brennwald, of Zurich, the chap who was receiving from Molkenmarkt, through police counsellor Krueger, a monthly salary of at first 200 and then 250 marks. At every meeting in Zurich this Schroeder was stirring up people and putting them up to commit acts of violence. But to guard against expulsion from Switzerland by the authorities of that country he first acquired *citizenship in Switzerland,* presumably by means of funds[1] furnished by the police headquarters of Prussia. (Laughter.) Maybe he saved up that money. (Laughter.)

During the summer of 1883 Schroeder and the police-Anarchist Kaufmann called and held in Zurich a conference participated in by thirteen persons. Schroeder acted as chairman. At that conference plans were laid for the assassinations which were later committed in Vienna, Stuttgart and Strassburg by Stellmacher, Kammerer and Kumitzsch. (Commotion.) I am not informed that these unscrupulous scoundrels had informed the police that those murders were being contemplated. Men like Stellmacher and Kammerer paid for their acts with their lives, on the gallows.

When Johann Most was serving a term in a prison in England, this same police spy Schroeder had Most's "Freiheit" published at Schaffhausen, Switzerland, at his own expense. The money surely did not come out of his own pocket. (Laughter.)

That was a glorious time when our comrades unmasked this Schroeder and the other police organizer of plots, Haupt,[2] to whom the police councillor Krueger wrote that he knew that the next attempt on the life of the Czar of Russia would be arranged in Geneva, and he should send in reports. Was this demand not remarkable in the highest degree? (Laughter.)

And now Herr von Ehrenberg, the former colonel of artillery of Baden! This fellow was unquestionably for good reason suspected of having betrayed to the General Staff of Italy the fortifications of Switzerland at St. Gotthard. When his residence was searched it was brought to light that Herr von Ehrenberg worked also in the employ of the Prussian police. He prepared regularly written reports of conversations which he claimed to have had with our comrades, among them also with me. Only in those alleged conversations the characters were reversed. We were presented as advocating the most reckless criminal plans, which in reality he himself suggested and defended, while he pictured himself in those reports as opposing the plans. What would have happened if some day those reports had fallen into the hands of certain persons, and if accused, we had no witnesses to prove the spy committed perfidy? Thus, for instance, he attempted to convince me—but in his records claimed that it was I who proposed it—that it would be but child's play to find out the residences of the higher military officers in all the greater cities of Germany, then, in one night, send out our best men and have all those officers murdered simultaneously. (Commotion.) In four articles published in the "Arbeiterstimme," of Zurich, he explained in a truly classical manner how to conduct a modern street battle, what to do to get the best of artillery and cavalry. At meetings he urged the collection of funds to buy arms for our people. As soon as war broke out with France our comrades, according to him, should break into Baden and Wuerttemberg from Switzerland, should there tear up the tracks and confiscate the contents of the postal and railroad treasuries. And this man, who urged us to do all that, was, as I said, in the employ of the Prussian police. (Hear! Hear!)

Another police preacher and organizer of violent plots was that well-known Friedeman, who was driven out of Berlin and at the gatherings of comrades in Zurich appealed to them, in prose and poetry, to commit acts of violence.

A certain Weiss, a journeyman tinsmith, was arrested in the vicinity of Basel for having put up posters in which the deeds of Kammerer and Stellmacher were glorified. He, too, was in the employ of the German police, as was established during the court proceedings.

A certain Schmidt, who had to disappear from Dresden on account of his crooked conduct, came to Zurich and urged the establishment of a *special fund for assassinations,* contributing twenty francs to start the fund. He also was a police agent. (Laughter.)

And then the secret police agent Ihring-Mahlow, here in Berlin, who announced that he was prepared to teach the manufacture of explosives, for "the parliamentary way is too slow!" (Laughter.)

What I mention here is no gossip and no fiction, all these facts can be proven at any moment. After all this experience, is there not reason enough for us to ask, in connection also with an assassination like the one recently committed in Geneva—who is behind that?

Of course Luccheni himself is an Anarchist, but, the same as Hoedel, he is a man, neglected from his childhood up, spoiled and demoralized by the miserable surroundings in which he lived. He is an illegitimate child and grew up at first in a foundling asylum and then outside, without education. Already at the age of ten he had to earn his bread, to-day here, to-morrow elsewhere. Thus he grew up to be the man who was able to commit such a senseless murder, as the one that had the Empress of Austria for victim.

However, whether he acted on his own initiative or upon suggestion from others—that is the question which, I hope, will be sufficiently cleared up by the approaching trial in Geneva.[3] Long before Luccheni killed the Austrian Empress, Italian police spies of the worst type, such as Santoro, Mantica, Benedicti and similar individuals of the most reprehensible past and present, were carrying on their work in Geneva and Switzerland generally. In August of this year there was a series of strikes among the workers of Geneva, especially among those of the building industry. The leaders, Italian Social Democrats, endeavored to establish peace between the contending parties. They succeeded, but, strange to say, they were expelled for it from Geneva. Santoro and Mantica had evidently their hand in the case. Our Swiss comrades claim that these two Italian police spies, assisted by the Italian general consul, Mr. Basso, were stirring up the police of Geneva against our Italian comrades of that city so long and so persistently, that they finally consented to expel them. But it is remarkable that the real instigators and trouble-makers in strikes remained unmolested, although these too, must have been known to the police of Geneva. Then came the murder committed by Luccheni and the police of Geneva got at last its eyes opened. The miserable creatures that were carrying on their nefarious work in Geneva were more closely examined from all sides, and edifying things were discovered. The past of some of these fellows was stained by crimes committed by them in Italy; still, many of them were *in the employ of the political police of Italy.*

Is there any wonder, that our sisterorgan, the "Tagewacht," of Berne, Switzerland, declared in plain language that the *murder committed by Luccheni* was in fact *committed by the royal Italian police!* And the paper was not prosecuted for the statement. To judge by their personal career these Italian secret police agents are ready to commit any crime and rascality.

Who, for instance, is Santoro? He was a captain of police in Florence. In 1891 dynamite outrages were in Italy a frequent occurrence. One night the police of Florence arrested a suspicious looking individual who carried some object under his cloak. That object proved to be a bomb; *but the cloak under which the bomb was carried belonged to—Santoro!* (Laughter.) The arrested individual, de Angeli, was put behind the bars, but Santoro was appointed by Minister Crispi to the office of director of the Porto Ercole penal colony. Here he maltreated the convicts in the most outrageous manner, so that some of them died; he stole funds appropriated for the food of the convicts, and pocketed moneys sent to these unfortunate creatures by their relatives. When his crimes became known the only punishment he received was removal from the office. Then he placed his services at the command of the radical deputy Cavalotti against Crispi, revealing to the former the various iniquities committed by Crispi. The upshot of it was that Santoro was placed on trial for the rascally and crooked work committed by him while director of the Porto Ercole penal colony and he was sentenced to *eight years imprisonment.* But he got a chance to escape, and, reaching Switzerland, he *again entered the employ of the Italian police.* In Switzerland, too, he continued his criminal swindler's record and is now in jail awaiting trial.

And now Mantica. This fellow was expelled from the corps of Italian officers for reasons unknown to me. At a trial of Sicilian barons, involving an estate, he attempted to bribe the jurymen and in February of 1898 was sentenced to 13 months' imprisonment. He, too, escaped, and, like Santoro, entered the employ of the Italian police in Switzerland and established close, confidential relations with Mr. Basso, the Italian Consul General in Geneva, who shortly after the Geneva murder was suddenly transferred to Corsica. In Geneva Mantica was hanging around using an alias (de Sanctis), lived in grand style and busied himself with amateur journalism and the work of a secret police agent, and was in position to report the Geneva assassination to Italy at a time when nobody knew anything about it. His chief acquaintances were Anarchists—whom he was madly persecuting—and Socialists in bad odor. Whether or not it can be proven about the Italian police-Anarchists, that they had a direct hand in the murder committed by Luccheni—his trial will show. However, in Switzerland, no more than formerly in England, does anybody think of using the Geneva murder as a pretext to demand exceptional laws—and that demonstrates the tremendous difference between a democratic country and Germany. Even more, in the government spheres as well as among the common people of Switzerland there is much indignation at the Italian Government, which sends to Switzerland those scoundrels of secret police agents and *agents provocateurs,* and then has the audacity to attempt to prescribe to Switzerland rules of conduct.

In the recently reported dynamite outrage in Egypt, too, the Italian police was not unconcerned.

If there ever was one of those dynamite outrages that had all the ear-marks of being a put-up job by the police it is that dynamite plot, that is alleged to have been "discovered" at Alexandria, Egypt. It was characteristic that the first news of it came from England. According to that dispatch a case of bombs was about to be found on the premises of an Italian saloon-keeper. And I really believe that the case was soon found—why not, they knew just where it was! (Much laughter.) The dispatch reported that that case was deposited on the premises of a saloon-keeper by the name of Parrini who, thinking that it contained whisky, proceeded to open it with a hammer in the presence of the police. The police papers write that he evidently intended to blow himself up. Oh, no. He, in his innocence, might have honestly intended to open the case, but the other fellows knew what it contained and they did not care to be blown up. (Laughter.) It is alleged that only Italians participated in this conspiracy. How handy!—that gives the Italian consul a chance to conduct the investigation all to himself. (Laughter.) It is also alleged that the arrested suspects had in their possession copies of the "Agitatore,"—published in Neuchatel, Switzerland—which urged the assassination of King Humbert. That is an impudent yarn. If this allegation were true, then the Swiss Federal Government at Berne would not merely expel the editors of that paper but, on the strength of the well-known Swiss law, the latter would have been sentenced to so-and-so many years of penal servitude for inciting to acts of violence.

In short, silly lies are being circulated in a most outrageous manner. But even if all those stories were true—what has Germany to do with what happens there, in Alexandria, the meeting place of the most suspicious characters of all Europe? Evidently the notorious police inspector Melville, of London, too, again had his dirty hand in the affair over there.

But there would be nothing surprising even if we should suppose that some Italians really had a hand in such an affair. Unfortunately it cannot be denied that many Italians readily incline to acts of violence. That is the cause of the bitter animosity which predominates in Switzerland against the Italian workmen. Many of them are really too quick in drawing their knife. As you remember, there was two years ago a riot in Zurich against Italians because one of them had again stabbed a Swiss citizen during a quarrel over trifles. Such and similar cases occur in Switzerland every week. On account of such occurrences the prisons in Switzerland are filled with Italians. Thus it happens, that the reports of such occurrences, read every week in the press, have created an exceedingly bitter antagonism against the large number of Italians living in Switzerland, although the bulk of them are very industrious, sober workmen—that is what makes the employers like them.

But are the Italians blood-thirsty by nature? One cannot claim that. But they are very superstitious, ignorant and neglected in their education. In addition to that the horrible legal conditions, which existed for centuries, which inoculated among the people the conviction that the people have absolutely no rights, have *developed among them the idea of self-help.* Thus the man of the people takes his law into his own hands in his home country, and then practices the same thing abroad, even in a country where well regulated legislation exists, for according to the belief acquired at home he sees in self-help the best protection. It is thus that the idea of self-help degenerates into its extreme, into unbridled license and brings forth evil fruit, which causes much trouble, especially in Switzerland.

One should always remember that every year tens of thousands of young Italians are compelled by the extremely miserable social conditions prevailing in their home country, to go abroad in search of a job.

When united Italy was established in the fifties and sixties of this century, most of the nations of Europe rejoiced at the event, for it removed conditions from the Italian states—including the Church state—which were a disgrace to the civilized world. It appeared to be the mission of the reigning house of Savoy, in whose interest this unity of Italy was primarily established, to establish modern civilized conditions. But no country in Europe was so thoroughly ruined by misrule in the course of a few decades as was the Italian Kingdom. Aristocracy and the capitalists have so robbed the country that the conditions there are now worse than ever. The high indirect taxes levied in Italy exceed by far those paid in Germany. In Southern Italy there is a tax of 18 centimes (about 3½ cents) on a kilo (about 2 pounds) of

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 5.)

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[1] To become a naturalized citizen of Switzerland one has to pay a considerable sum, besides complying with other difficult requirements.—TRANSLATOR.

[2] When the Socialists in Zurich became satisfied that Schroeder and Haupt were secret agents of police of Germany, posing as bloodthirsty revolutionists, they caused the police of Zurich to search their residence. Quantities of dynamite, sums of money from police headquarters of Berlin, and many documents were found in their possession, establishing the above and many other similar facts and proving beyond question, that the Berlin headquarters of police, acting in conformity with the general policy of Bismarck's man, Puttkamer, the Minister of Interior, were themselves initiating, organizing and supplying dynamite, money, etc., for Anarchistic plots of assassination, subsidizing Anarchistic publications, etc. Bebel and Auer, representing the Social-Democratic Labor Party of Germany, came down to Zurich, secured the necessary documents and at the first opportunity deposited them on the table of the Reichstag as evidence of Puttkamer's criminal policy of bloodshed. The sensation created by these revelations was so tremendous all over Germany and Europe the indignation so universal, that Puttkamer had to resign.

Bismarck, enraged at the scandal, used diplomatic pressure on the powerless Federal Government of Switzerland to compel them to give a calling down to the police of Zurich for having helped to unmask the agents of the German police, and shortly after that he compelled the Swiss Federal Government to expell from Switzerland, Edward Bernstein, Schlueter, Motteler and Tauscher, who were publishing in Zurich the "Sozialdemokrat," organ of the German Party, and were generally looking after the Party's interests.—TRANSLATOR.

[3] Concerning the question of accomplices the indictment states that Luccheni emphatically denies having had any; that although no actual participation of an accomplice in his deed is established, it is still possible that the idea of committing that crime is not his own; that while Luccheni is undoubtedly the man who chiefly instigated and directly carried out the crime, still there is a certain reserve in his conduct which, in connection with the evident discrepancies in his statements, points to the fact that Luccheni has much to hide, and that can only be done in the interest of others. During the trial in Geneva, which, as we know, was public, this question was scarcely referred to.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR-PARTY.
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary, *pro tem.*
Adolph Orange, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

All communications for the Weekly People, whether for editorial or business departments, must be addressed to: The Weekly People, P. O. Box 1576, New York City.

Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1908.

Truth scarce ever yet carried it by vote anywhere at its first appearance. New opinions are always suspected, because they are not already common. But Truth, like gold, is not the less so for being newly brought out of the mine.

—JOHN LOCKE.

"RIGHTS."

Mr. Thomas Ryan is a member of the circle of "high finance." He is one of the elite who moves within the charmed sphere of the two groups of banks that hold the country by the throat. Mr. Ryan is, accordingly, a symbol, one of the symbols, of all the virtues that his ilk try to make the people believe are peculiar to the best of all possible social systems—the capitalist system. What drops from Mr. Ryan's lips is, must be like emanations from the holy of holies of our rulers. In fact, every exhalation from the pores of such a being must be valuable. And so it is. Unfortunately, not frequently has the common herd an opportunity to be made acquainted with such emanations and exhalations. When the opportunity occurs it must be prized all the more highly. The supply is so rare. Such an opportunity the common herd of the American wage slaves now enjoy. It is not only a rare opportunity; it is a peculiar opportunity. Mr. Ryan is exhaling on the witness stand, under oath.

There is a suit brought against the Directors of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to recover damages sustained through alleged misstatements of the value of the stock issued by the Company in 1905. If the charge is true the offence is felonious. Mr. Ryan is brought up in Court and examined. The attorney for the plaintiff informs the Court that he expects to prove that Mr. Ryan knew of the alleged false report. Plied with questions, which Mr. Ryan dodged, the following exhalation suddenly proceeded from the gentleman in a voice loud enough to be heard around the block, and in a tone angry enough to make the common herd's blood freeze:

"I know my rights, and I insist upon having them!"

What may those rights be?

The common herd has heard about "The Rights of Man," also about a certain "Bill of Rights." True enough, these Rights have, latterly, been very extensively trampled under the hoofs of mounted Police, and, off and on, made to smell bad with the odor of the dynamite contained in bombs judiciously "thrown at the police," so judiciously that, like the mad dog rhymed about by Oliver Goldsmith, not the man who was bitten, but the dog that bit died. Of the Rights above named the common herd preserves some slight recollection. But what about Mr. Ryan's "Rights"? They evidently are of a different pattern. They are cast in a mold that is different, slightly. The "Rights," that Mr. Ryan invokes leave a peculiar ring in one's ears. The ring is that of the "Rights" that felons invoke in the attempt to save their own hide, and that of their pals.

Can that ring, left in one's ears, fit the case of Mr. Ryan's "Rights"? Perish the thought! Is not the gentleman a Pillar of Law and Order? is he not a Patriot of Patriots? is he not a devoted church-goer? is he not an enthusiastic upholder of the Sanctity of the Family?—In short, is not Mr. Ryan a ferocious anti-Socialist, and has he not more than once declared that he would resist Socialism to his last breath, and, even if cut to pieces, his little toe would eternally wiggle an anti-Socialist protest?

This being thus, one is puzzled to know what the particular "Rights" can be that constitute Mr. Ryan's palladium. The curiosity is all the more justifiable seeing that that very palladium is the arsenal of the "Rights" of the little bunch of self-sacrificing gents who have kindly assumed the burden of running and ruling the country.

"ARCHAIC BANKING."

Among the people, most frequently in the lime-light as praise-singers of the surpassing cleverness of American capitalists, Mr. Isidor Strauss has long held a front seat. Now, all of a sudden, —with banks crashing, bank directors, College professors, high military officers and, now and then also a priest, committing suicide as inevitable consequences of the cleverness of American capitalism — Mr. Strauss comes forth with a discovery. He says our banking system is archaic—out of date. Mr. Strauss never showed himself a bigger block-head. The banking that he calls "archaic" is the most up-to-date, it is the top-most flower of untrammeled capitalism, such as the thing is and can be known in America only.

Upon this very point a passage in Senator La Follette's great speech throws a brilliant light. After showing that the proposition in the Aldrich bill was to make railroad paper the basis of money issues, La Follette showed that, although that mischievous proposition had been eliminated by name, nevertheless the bonds growing out of the nefarious manipulations of overcapitalization not only still remained eligible, but LARGE AMOUNTS OF THEM HAVE BEEN ACCEPTED AND PLACED IN THE TREASURY TO SECURE DEPOSITS OF GOVERNMENT MONEY; and these papers — mortgage-bonds, the Senator charges are AT THE RATE OF ABOUT $85,000 PER MILE, OR ABOUT THREE TIMES THE AVERAGE VALUE OF RAILROAD PROPERTY IN THE COUNTRY. Translated into plain common English, this means that a volume of money amounting to, we shall say, $85,000,000, and raised upon these railroad mortgage-bonds deposited in the Treasury, have nothing more substantial for their foundation than about $28,000,000 worth of property. To put it in still plainer language, this means that a huge amount of the money in circulation is essentially fiat money. Or, to put it still in another form,—our leading capitalist establishments are, to a great extent, doing business with funds furnished to them free, gratis and for nothing by the Federal Government.

The revelations strikingly and unshakably made by Senator La Follette establish the fact that the present so-called banking system of the land is the novelest thing under the sun. It is the product of the ultimate consequence of a number of other consequences that flow from untrammeled capitalism. Fiat money, in itself, is nothing new; credit in itself, is nothing new; Government favortism, in itself, is nothing new. All these separate things working together—that is new, spik-and-span brand new. It is the confluence of several diseases, all starting from the same central cause, each taking its separate course, and all converging finally upon the vitals of the body social.

These are not things for lamentations; least of all are they for lampoons. These are things to grasp. Once grasped, they point unerringly to the conclusion that A SOCIAL CRASH IS IMMINENT—unless sufficient numbers of the population can be reached with the Evangelium of the Socialist Labor Party, and organized into the I. W. W. sword of a Charlemagne to back up Progress with Order.

None of which is "archaic", but decidedly up-to-date.

THE LATEST CRISIS CRASH.

"He was a Grand Juror, Justice, and strong in the granges and the church and socially" is the description given of Kerrill Kimberley of Goshen, Conn., now in prison under a bench warrant charging him with a number of burglaries, several of which the prisoner has since confessed. The description of the man is not complete as given above. A statement made by Kimberly himself is necessary to understand him. The first thing he said when the prison gates closed upon him was: "I felt an irresistible impulse to steal, against which my mind was a feeble combatant. It's all over; it's a great load off and I am glad." This is not the language of a kleptomaniac, nor is burglary a kleptomaniac manifestation. Kimberly's social standing, his burglaries, and the man's account of himself depict him a specimen victim of social conditions.

A farm-hand, working hard from early dawn to dusk, and attending, when not at work, merely to his own physical and immediate necessities, may become brutified. The narrowness of his own horizon allows him no peeps across other borders. Such a man may break out into some outburst of brutality. This was not Kimberly's case. He had opportunities for mental expansion. His horizon extended beyond that of his own private economic status. As Grand Juror he had many an opportunity to "look over the fence", so to speak, into the yards of a variety of other people with different economic statuses. His office of Justice widened the opportunities. His activity in the granges, in social circles and in church organizations extended his scope of vision still more. The more Kimberly saw the worse it was for him. At all turns he must have bumped against fraudulent practices of some kind or other. With a mind unenlightened by the lamp of Socialism, in fact, with a mind carefully kept dark by bourgeois journalism, the conviction must have slowly crept upon him that the path to affluence was the path of theft, provided the criminal practices were so conducted as to keep the perpetrator undetected. The late crisis must have given Kimberly's mind its last impulse. He saw brigandage practiced upon a large scale; he saw it practiced by "Pillars of Law and Order"; he saw more, he saw the perpetrators lauded as "social saviors", as "public spirited patriots". To a mind like Kimberly's the social alternative became sanctimonious burglary, or ruin. Under the crack of that lash he chose the former. That he acted under compulsion his own words prove.

The criminal is society, because society is the criminal-breeder—wherever there be a criminal. Capitalist society bred the Grand Juror, Justice and active granger and church man Kimberly burglar. The crisis ripened him into public notoriety. When Kimberly landed in jail, the rattle of the jailor's keys as they turned the lock on the prisoner, recorded the latest, in its way, the most distressing of the crisis crashes.

FINANCIAL PATRIOTISM, OR PATRIOTIC FINANCE.

The money kings of the land were haloed for us in all the wealth of language, pictures and paper at the command of the capitalist press, from the yellow journal up, or down, to the sedatest magazine, as the saviours of society during the stress of the money panic. Orators, preachers and all the other upholders of law, order and morality, untiringly sang the praises of the patriotic lords of finance. At that time The People showed what was in it for the patriots: cent per cent piled upon cent per cent, and since then The People's position has been affirmed even in the halls of Congress. Senator La Follette has scored the "patriotism" of the money kings and a pretty good job he made of it. But unfortunately his speech is too long for us to reproduce and it is not otherwise readily accessible. Nevertheless, a reproduction from the classic work of Artemus Ward, a satire that threw a light upon the business patriotism of his day, being true, will serve to illumine the business patriotism of to-day. Artemus Ward's story is entitled:

William Barker, the Young Patriot.

I.

"No, William Barker, you cannot have my daughter's hand in marriage until you are her equal in wealth and social position."

The speaker was a haughty old man of some sixty years, and the person whom he addressed was a fine-looking young man of twenty-five.

With a sad aspect the young man withdrew from the stately mansion.

II.

Six months later the young man stood in the presence of the haughty old man.

"What! you here again?" angrily cried the old man.

"Aye, old man," proudly exclaimed William Barker. "I am here, your daughter's equal and yours!"

The old man's lips curled with scorn. A derisive smile lit up his cold features; when, casting violently upon the marble centre table an enoromous roll of greenbacks, Wiliam Barker cried:—

"See! Look on this wealth. And I've tenfold more. Listen, old man! You spurned me from your door. But I did not despair. I secured a contract for furnishing the army of the —— with beef——"

"Yes, yes!" eagerly exclaimed the old man.

"—— and I bought up all the disabled cavalry horses I could find——"

"I see! I see!" cried the old man. "And good beef they make, too."

"They do! they do! and the profits are immense."

"I should say so!"

"And now, sir, I claim your daughter's fair hand!"

"Boy, she is yours. But hold! Look me in the eye. Throughout all this have you been loyal?"

"To the core!" cried William Barker.

"And," continued the old man, in a voice husky with emotion, "are you in favor of a rigorous prosecution of the war?"

"I am! I am!"

"Then, boy, take her! Maria, child, come hither. Your William claims thee. Be happy, my children! and whatever our lot in life may be, **let us all support the Government!**"

J. H.

THE CAUSE THAT WON AND THE CAUSE THAT LOST.

The convention of the Democratic party of the State of New York has come and gone. It has been described as "the most turbulent and riotous convention ever seen." Why the turbulence? Why the riotousness? Epithets speakable and unspeakable were hurled by one set of delegates at the other set. Fights took place. Tables were upset. In short, the police had to be called in to quell the riot. Why all this? Was it personal animosity, a disease that can develop into wonderful manifestations of hysteria? Not at all! Was it, then, some shade of opinion clashing against another shade, and both involving some great principle, or Cause? Still less. It was a Punch and Judy show, and the Punches and the Judies banged one another over the head, not responsive to any feelings in their contending breasts, but responsive to the wires that pulled the figures on the stage.

The premonitions of the free fight that made up the principal work of the convention were furnished by the falling out between Bourke Cockran the Tammany Congressman from this city and Charles F. Murphy, the Tammany Chief, several weeks ago. The two Tammanyites denounced each other as "bad Democrats". When that dust settled it was discovered that the issue was something infinitely less lofty than Jeffersonianism, for which, as every intelligent man knows, neither combatant cares a fig. The issue was nothing less prosaic than the receivership of the Knickerbocker Trust Company. Cockran wanted it for his father-in-law Ides, Murphy wanted it for some crony of himself. Murphy's pet, on the one side, and Cockran's pet, on the other, stood for different bunches of Wall Street speculators and magnates. In this way Pat McCarren was suctioned into the swirl, he being the political representative of the Sugar Trust. It seems that McCarren's side of the controversy, which is also Cockran's, turned out to be in control of fewer banks and syndicates. The upshot of it all was that the Murphy bunch "indignantly ejected" the McCarren delegates, or a majority thereof, leaving Bird S. Coler, political agent of the Brooklyn Traction Company, as the boss in that city in lieu of the "usurper", as McCarren has been called.

He who would really believe that the Murphy element was indignant at the "McCarren methods" of fraud, of stuffing primaries, of enlisting the services of thugs, and of voting dead men, must be an Innocent Abroad. He who would be taken in by the show of "Democratic Principles", set up by the Murphy victors, must be green, indeed. He who is curious enough to want to know exactly what it was all about, should scan the stock exchange reports. He will there learn, from the stocks that went up and from those that went down, what the "Cause" was that triumphed, and what the "Cause" was in whose behalf McCarren "made a thrilling speech", and predicted dire things to the Democratic party.

But while these two "Causes" were in each others' hair on the floor of the Democratic convention, justly denouncing each other as scoundrels and liars, there was a third Cause present. That Cause hovered over the rioters below, in silent eloquence over their heads above. It was the Cause of popular enlightenment on the urgency of sweeping off the Nation's stage both the political shadows and the bodies that cast the shadows at the political conventions of the brigand Capitalist Class.

THE U. S. CONGRESS.

A Millionaires' and Capitalists' Club, Not a Representative Body.

The Congress of the United States, house and senate combined, has 289 lawyers, 27 bankers, 15 who used to be farmers, (farm-owners), 11 manufacturers, 8 ex-editors, 7 real estate men, 6 merchants, 5 insurance men, 4 doctors, and 8 business men and financiers now on the retired list.

There are 32 millionaires in the senate, and 14 in the house, and their combined wealth reaches the sum of $293,000,000. And each one of these patriotic citizens draws his full salary and mileage as well as every cent of the allowances for clerk hire, stationery, etc. There is not a workingman in the Congress.—Oakland World.

SOME OBJECTIONS

RAISED AGAINST SOCIALISM BY CAPITALISM—THE ANSWER.

One of the most widespread prejudices against Socialism, fostered by pulpitmen, newspapers and capitalist professors, who are in the pay of the capitalist class is that Socialism proposes to abolish the family. This is a vicious misrepresentation, for Socialism does not contemplate any such thing. The family form, like all other institutions, has undergone great changes during the development of the race. It has not always been as it is to-day, and in the future progress of the race it may again change its form. One thing is sure, and that is, Socialism is not hostile to the present family form. But while the pulpitmen, the newspapers and professors are endeavoring to work up prejudices against Socialist as a would-be destroyer of the family, the very capitalist social system for which they stand is actually tearing the family asunder.

It doesn't take a very old man to remember, that even in his day, skill and strength were necessary for a workman, and that apprenticeship or training required several years. Now, however, perfected machinery and the division of labor that it makes possible, where each does but a small part, render skill and strength of no importance and training or apprenticeship unnecessary. The use of machinery worked a great revolution in the lives of women. When man was a handicraftsman it was part of the domestic duties of woman to spin, weave and sew, and she did many other things, such as make candles, soap, etc. These things which she had produced at home and for family use, were next made in factories and much cheaper than could be done at home. This change released a vast amount of labor power that had been used in home production, for home consumption, and made it available for capitalist exploitation. Woman now became a factory operative. But as machinery made easier the work that skill and strength had previously reserved to man, woman who could not obtain empoyment at what had been female occupations began to compete with man, and to do so had to undersell him to get the job.

The woman became self-supporting, as it is called. Many men unthinkingly hate the women who compete with them. They talk as if women did it as a matter of choice, whereas they do it as a matter of necessity. The revolution that was worked in her life was none of her making. Originally the workman had to earn wages high enough to enable him to support himself and family; but now that women and children can support themselves by competing with him, the workman's wages must necessarily go down. So that under the present capitalist social system the family life is destroyed, the mother is forced to leave the home and enter the factory, there to compete with the father and very often with her own children. Even in trades where the father is still able to support the family, he must work overtime, or if he tries to bring up his family amid decent surroundings he must travel at least an hour's journey to his work, or he may only come home Sundays. How many workmen are there who go away in the early morning, the children asleep, and when they return at night find the children in bed? What kind of a family life can flourish under such conditions? And the men who "fear" that Socialism would abolish the family apologize for the system that is actually destroying the family to-day!

In recent investigations into the conditions of child labor in the textile industries of the South — not made by Socialists, mind you, but by Congressional and other investigations, it is shown that the natural order of things was reversed, the wife and children being in the mill, while the husband and father, displaced by his own flesh and blood, has no work to do. He stays at home, attends to the house and carries the dinner pail to his wife and children at the factory! And they tell us Socialists would destroy the family: They are like the robber who cries "Stop thief!" and joins in the chase raised by his cry.

To-day, under the capitalist system, the working class has really little or no family life, properly so called. In the first place, most of them are compelled to live in the tenement hell, which of itself is enough to destroy the family bonds; Bishop Potter, who prates of tenement betterment, to the contrary notwithstanding. When the mother must go out as a breadwinner the family must suffer. Cheap canned goods take the place of well cooked meats, and the "charitable" day nursery replaces the mother's tender care of her children. The suckling babe is torn from its mother's breast and given to the care of strangers, whose only interest in it is that they get paid by the "charitable" rich for doing the work. Or, as in the case of many Southern mill workers to-day, they take the child to the mill and put it to rest behind the looms where the rattle and din of the machinery drowns its cries.

The slaveholder was accused of separating husband from wife, and parents from grown up children, but the babe was never torn from its mother, and yet the apologists for a system worse than chattel slavery dare accuse the Socialists of contemplating doing the dirty work that those whom they defend are doing right under our eyes! Far from destroying the present family form, which is in nowise incompatible with the Socialist system of producton, the Socialist would rescue it from the awful degradation into which it has fallen under capitalism.

While considering the abolition of the family argument, raised by the hirelings of the capitalist class, it will not be out of place to consider that other and twin objection that Socialists desire to have wives in common. This is another cry of "Stop thief!" by the guilty. The divorce courts, patronized almost entirely by the wealthy, prove that 'tis they who not only believe in the community of wives, but practice it. The word divorce is but another term for the word swap. But let us see how the capitalist social system itself promotes the community of wives of idea which pulpit, press and college pretend so much to abhor. Who is not familiar with the cry that comes from Western places that there are not enough women for wives, and who has not seen statistical figures showing other localities in which there were "too many women"? Who has not heard the expressions "he-towns" and "she-towns"! The capitalist system of production, through its irrational methods of production, takes men into new or remote districts where they are unable to establish a home life, even if their wages permitted. In big cities young men find it a matter of utter impossibility to marry and establish a home on the meagre wages they receive. Prostitution follows as the natural and inevitable result. It is the capitalist system that forces women into the abhorred state of prostitution. How many do you think live such a life as a matter of choice? How often it is that helpless women, forced to earn their living, fall a prey to capitalist cupidity! The capitalist of to-day, when he chooses, exercises the "right" claimed by the feudal lord.

In this Christian age, in which the worker's life is coined into profits for the benefit of the idlers who own the machinery of production, the cheapening of labor permits of more profits, consequently greater luxury for the idlers. The capitalist who pays wages on which a woman cannot live hints at or brazenly refers her to prostitution as a means of increasing her income. This is no fiction, the retort of the superintendent to the woman worker asking for higher wages: "Have you no gentleman friend?" has passed into a current saying.

The paid apologists of the capitalist system will tell you that prostitution cannot be stopped, and they go even further, they declare that prostitution is a necessary evil. For once they speak the truth. Prostitution cannot under the capitalist system be destroyed, and it is not only a necessary evil but a pillar of modern society. In a social system in which each worker received the full product of his toil prostitution would cease. For no woman economically free would for sport make such use of her body, as she is compelled to do to-day—or starve.

Whenever you hear an apologist for capitalism making the charge against Socialism that it would abolish the family and that Socialists advocate a community of wives, just hurl these facts at him. That which such a one holds up as an objecton to Socialism is really an exact picture of the actual conditions under capitalism; it is the exact opposition of Socialism.

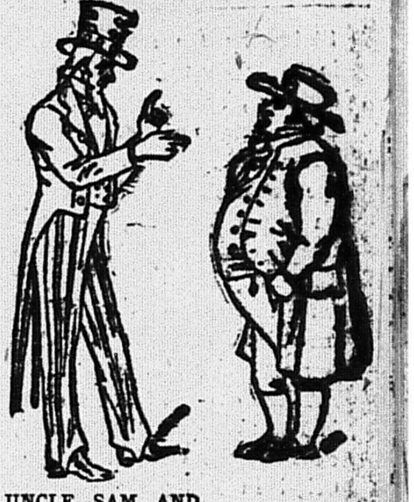
DISREPUTABLE METHODS.

Used by "Labor Leaders" of the American Federation of Labor toward Workingmen.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.—H. Hagenson and J. Manning of the Industrial Workers of the World were arrested here last night for speaking on the street corner at **13th street** and Franklin avenue. **Police Officer** Murphy made the arrest on the ground of having no permit, and for disturbing the peace and obstructing the highway.

The speakers were talking on industrial unionism. They had dwelt upon the impotency of the old style unionism, the American Federation kind, and their remarks aroused the ire of some Federation leaders. These men proceeded to interrupt the speakers, and secured a disorderly person to create a disturbance, so that the police could interfere. Thereupon followed the arrests.

When the case came up to-day, the police judge, Pollard, asked the speakers if the street cars had been blocked, or if people had been prevented from passing on the sidewalks. The speakers answered, "No." They were then discharged.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN

BROTHER JONATHAN — You can't imagine what I heard an Industri Workers of the World organizer sa the other night.

UNCLE SAM—Something worth whil listening to, I'll warrant.

B. J.—Quite the contrary! He wa trying to make his audience believe tha under the present system we were al slaves—wage slaves, I think he called us that we were sold in the market lik pork, beef, and shoes, and a lot more such rot. Now, you don't believe al that stuff and nonsense, do you?

U. S.—Why, certainly, I do. Every fact in economics bears it out.

B. J.—What, YOU believe that YOU are a slave; that YOU are bought an sold?

U. S.—Yes, my man, let's be sensible and not allow our vanities to blind us t our own undoing. We ARE merchandise just as pork and beef; we ARE sold i the market just as shoes and stockings —we ARE ENSLAVED. Look as yo may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, and never once will you co across the term: "Labor Market." T workingman was not then merchandis Opportunities—natural and social—we then open to all—each man could be, a was, the architect of his own fortune, o misfortune. In those days had any o used the term "Labor Market," he wou have been understood as little as if had used the word "kinematograph neither of the two was yet in existen As the latter, so is the term "Lab Market" a subsequent development, a that development is indicated by t pregnant expression "Labor Market" WE ARE ENSLAVED!

B. J.—Then all that was gained by t Revolutionary and Civil Wars is l again?

U. S.—But not beyond recall. C slavery a hundred and odd years a arose from our political DEPENDENC upon a foreign power; accordingly, o freedom at that time had to be gai by our asserting our INDEPENDENC Now, then to-day our slavery aris from the circumstances of our bei merchandise lying on the shelves of t market—along with beef and pork, a potatoes; accordingly, our freedom fro this new bondage must be gained by o stripping ourselves from the disgracefu condition of merchandise; we must pu ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef, and shoes an leather, and all other merchandise; w must dare to claim our rights and perform our duties as MEN, as HUMA BEINGS. To do that now, we mus overthrow the present tyrant class—the capitalist class—the present tyrant system — the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to, Jonathan.

LEARN HOW TO SWIM.

In a recent review of the situation at headquarters all were of the opinion based upon communications to the National Secretary, business office, and editorial department, that the outlook for the Socialist Labor Party is very favorable indeed. The only problem, strange to say, being that of arousing the stalwarts to a full realization of the situation and how to make the most of it. The Panic has resulted in scattering the S. L. P. forces, the requests to change addresses that burden the mail being eloquent of that. But as the comrades settle down and get their bearings we begin to hea from them again. In fact the Pani will have resulted in widening th propaganda through having scattere so many of our comrades.

It is a long lane that has no turnin and it is the gritty propagandist w gets there, the other fellow can t you the why and the wherefore, and usually blames somebody else besid himself for his own lack of getti there. The story is told of a man horseback who came to a stream a finding no ford or bridge was puzzl how to cross. A countryman comi along asked: "Why don't you swi your horse across?" It is pretty mu that way with agitation. Don't was time in discussing what is or is not th best way to agitate, just hustle ou and extend the propaganda by getti subscriptions. Join the Active Brigad —they will show you how to Swim.

ASSASSINATIONS AND SOCIALISM

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3.)

bread. Wages are miserable, agricultural conditions shocking. Wide stretches of land are left uncultivated. The owners of the land—the noblemen and capitalists—are too lazy, too indolent and too dissipated; they prefer to squander away in the beautiful cities and other places of the country the fortunes that they squeeze out of the peasants and workmen as tenants. The peasant is groaning under the worst imaginable rent conditions. Three hundred million francs ($60,000,000) are collected yearly in Italy as land-tax. But the amount must be paid by the poor peasant and tenant. In Lombardy there is a land-tax of 26 francs (over $5.00) on each hectare of land.

When one considers all these circumstances, one knows also who are the true authors of those assassinations. (Stormy applause.) Right near the sacred Rome, the ancient seat of European civilization, are the Pontine Marshes, the fever-breeding breath of which destroys all life. Still the Italian government has no money to transform them into flourishing fields. But there are plenty of officials to rob the people, and, to maintain a great army and a great navy, there are hundreds upon hundreds of millions squeezed in taxes almost exclusively out of the hard working laborers.

In view of such conditions, that cry to Heaven, the Italian government should be the last to presume to call an anti-Anarchist conference. Not the Anarchists, but the *ministers of the Italian Government* should be placed on trial. They are the ones that should be placed behind the bars! (Loud cries of approval and applause.)

I am through and recommend for your adoption the following resolution:

The mass meeting held November 2nd, 1898, in Keller's Festival Hall, resolves:

The meeting emphatically protests against any attempt to use the cold-blooded murder, committed at Geneva, Switzerland, on the Empress of Austria by a morally degenerate Italian, as a pretext for oppressive measures against opposition parties and factions in Germany, like the measures that were in vogue under the Exceptional Law.

On the other hand the meeting recommends to the so-called Anarchist conference, called by the Italian government, and which is about to convene, to discuss the following question:

"How does it happen that the political assassins of recent years were all Italians and that so many Italians, living abroad, become notorious for their use of the knife?"

The meeting also recommends to the participants in the so-called Anarchist conference, after they have learned the causes of the above mentioned phenomenon, to demand of the Italian government that it energetically combat the unlimited physical and moral corruption and the social and political misrule, to which the working classes of the Italian Kingdom are subjected, on account of the heartless exploitation and oppression by the ruling and governing classes. They can shut off this source of demoralization and crime, as much as possible, by the adoption of thorough measures of social reform, by upholding right and justice and by granting to the working classes political rights and liberties.

Further, the meeting recommends to the so-called Anarchist conference to investigate how it happens that so many so-called "Anarchists" of the most dangerous character are found just among those persons who are entrusted with the posts of guardians of public order and safety, as was demonstrated, among other things, by the publications of the former Chief of Police Andrieux and the confessions of Ravachol in Paris, by the doings of Melville in London, by the actions of Pourbaix and the so-called Bomb-Baron von Ungern-Sternberg of Belgium, by the events that happened during the existence of the anti-Socialist law in Germany and simultaneously in Switzerland and in Austria—witness: Horsch, Schroeder, Haupt, von Ehrenberg, Ihring-Mahlow, Peukert-Vienna, etc. —further, by the conspiracy of Russian government organs in Bulgaria against Battenberg and Minister Stambulow, and quite recently by the intrigues and doings of the Italian police spies in Switzerland—Santoro, Mantica, etc.

The meeting is of the opinion: That the so-called Anarchist conference of European powers has a thankful task to perform, if it tackles it properly and at last starts to sweep in the place where the dirt is mountain high! (Loud applause.)

The meeting adopted the resolution unanimously.

The People
CORRESPONDENCE
New York N.Y.

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

AN OLD READER'S APPRECIATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find two dollars for renewal of subscription to Weekly People and contribution to the Operating Fund. I have been a reader of The People since 1891 and would not miss a copy for anything. Long live the Socialist Labor Party and its Daily and Weekly People.

Henry Piper.

Elyria, O., April 2.

A PAPER FOR SENSIBLE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Inclosed find one dollar, for which send me a copy of the First Convention report I. W. W., and The Weekly People for six months. I appreciate The Weekly People very much. It is a paper that no sensible minded workingman should be without.

J. H. Gamble.

Granite City, Ill., April 12.

ENDORSES THE PEOPLE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am inclosing one dollar to renew my subscription to The Daily People for three months. I don't have a great lot of time in which to read, but that little time I devote to reading The People, and I really feel that I could not get along without the paper. The Daily and Weekly People are the only working class papers, and they certainly teach how labor may emancipate itself from wage slavery.

Your for Socialism,

P. M.

Fort Lee, N. J., April 15.

A QUESTION FOR RAILROADERS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Can any reader tell why the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe R. R. is discriminating against every member or sympathizer of the Order of Railway Telegraphers? Meanwhile they seem to encourage the Order of Railway Firemen, to the extent, at least of issuing free transportation to the latter that they may attend the affairs of the "union"

H. C. H.

Holyoke, Colo., April 11.

HAYWOOD IN ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Wm. D. Haywood spoke here in Druit's Hall, on Sunday evening, April 12. He had a large audience. One of the statements he made was that it was his mission to unite the Western Federation of Miners with the United Mine Workers, and that he went to Indianapolis for that purpose as it was necessary to unite the two organizations, they being the stepping stones to civilization.

I must say that I heard something I never heard before. No exponent of political economy advanced so much rot to the workingmen in one particular industry. Besides he was in bad company. He was in the company of G. A. Hoehn, Brandt and Hildebrand, men for whom the workingmen of St. Louis have no respect. The audience was more or less curiosity seeking.

Jos. Scheidler.

St. Louis, Mo., April 13.

A PROTEST FROM LOCAL 320, I. W. W.

[The below resolutions having appeared in censored form in "The Bulletin," they are here given in full.]

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following resolutions were adopted by Mixed Local No. 320, I. W. W., Worcester, Mass., April 1, 1908:

Whereas, There has been caused to be published in the columns of the I. U. B. of March 28th a certain article in the shape of a poem entitled, "The New Dialectics," by one J. Ebert of Brooklyn, N. Y., and

Whereas, We believe in argumentation and the presenting of both sides of a subject as the only means whereby we can select that which is most beneficial to us, and in anything that will tend to brighten our lives, broaden our views, or in any way help us in our struggle, and

Whereas, We believe said article in no way does any of the above, but rather is a malicious and slanderous attack, lightly veiled by insinuations on one whom we believe to be sincere and honest in his purpose, and steadfast in his efforts to uplift the struggling wage slave in this his hour of need; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, Mixed Local No. 320 of Worcester, Mass., in regular meeting assembled, do protest against the use of the union's organ as an outlet for the frothings of such a nature or as a medium for cowardly attacks or venting of petty spites in anonymous form and demand that the Bulletin keep to the work in hand in spreading the propaganda of Industrialism and educating the working class to their needs and means of obtaining them, and be it further.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be entered in the records of the local, one sent to The Bulletin and one sent to The Weekly People.

Chairman, Wm. Taylor.
Recording Sec'y pro tem. Harry Loke.

JACKSONVILLE NOTES.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The few S. L. P. men here were entertained when a Christian Socialist from Chicago addressed two meetings to fair sized audiences, March 15, on "The Cause of the Crisis," and "What Is Socialism?" The speaker spoke from the standpoint of good intentions, but imparted very little knowledge as to matters pertaining to the enlightenment of workingmen. During the reverend's talk he mentioned the Milwaukee city platform of the Socialist party. Among many other things, it advocates "City coal yards," "City closets," "City dispensaries"; everything free, except "Beer which made Milwaukee famous." It is to be hoped that they will get all this in the near future, in order to bring the city up to the "reform" line of other cities. For example, my family "enjoyed" free dispensary twenty-five years ago in St. Louis. "City closets" we have here in Jacksonville for many years.

On March 30th Vincent St. John spoke here in Oden Hall. What a contrast between St. John and the reverend from Chicago! St. John is the most unassuming speaker we ever heard. Industrialism was explained to a fair sized audience in a manner as a professor would explain the rudiments of mathematics. His right arm—still bandaged up—was drawn back over his hip to attract no attention. He received the greatest attention during the course of his remarks. He kept strictly within the course of the development of industry. Not one gave a sign of approval or disapproval, but everyone gave the closest attention. The quietness in the large hall was intense. "We must hear this man again," were the remarks heard after closing.

G. Renner.

Jacksonville, Ill., April 12.

THE PRESS OF THE S. L. P. IS THE ONLY REAL PUBLIC PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I am convinced that those who are indifferent to the Daily People's appeal for support of the party press do not grasp fully the vast difference existing between a bogus public press, as embodied in modern capitalist newspaperdom, and a genuine public press as alone represented by the press of the Socialist Labor Party. Capitalist newspapers of every hue are public institutions only in name. In reality they are private business enterprises with profits as the goal. The profits are made out of advertising (including the personals of savory fame of the N. Y. Herald a few years ago, and the N. Y. Journal still further back) political patronage, and, now and then, a little job of blackmailing. Each group of papers has a field to exploit in which they compete for supremacy. All sorts of stunts are resorted to—sometimes ridiculous as well as despicable—in order to get and hold readers. What for—to realize more on the sale of the papers? Bless your sweet innocence, No! They could afford to give away the papers free on the streets if it did not destroy their artificial value in the eyes of the public. The desire for readers is due to the necessity for a large circulation, which means big advertising rates, big political patronage and other advantages. The bravo of medieval Italy, who was for hire to commit murder, was not a bit more dishonest than the papers to-day that are for sale to the highest bidder among the political rings, and a superstitious people read in awe and reverence what these journalistic bravos may say on public questions! The readers who are being jollied are just merely circulation cattle. The capitalist papers are nothing but huge handbills of the collective business interests, and the fraudulent news and editorials sandwiched in between the "ads" (which are the only genuine feature of the whole smear) are as subservient to whims and interests of "business" versus humanity as the antics of the lackey who is straining for a tip.

The capitalist papers do not have to print fervid appeals to their readers. They can afford to hire, out of their profits, all kind of talent to bring about increase of circulation; neither do they have to appeal for funds—they have plenty, the only problem being how to make the graft last. We, the working class, are the only real public; the day will surely arrive when what we say goes and what the parasites and their lickspittles from silk-stocking down to counterfeit Socialist, say, won't amount to—well, anything at all. The press of the Socialist Labor Party is the only real public press, representing the only real public, voicing its interests, sounding its warwhoop against ALL its enemies, open or disguised. When the press of the Socialist Labor party is able to live as the capitalist press does, from profits, it will be part of the capitalist journalistic family, and we will have lost our press. I am taking an extra copy of the Daily People every day for the propaganda and intend to support the books, pamphlets and Operating Fund as well.

Wageworker.

Long Island City, N. Y., April 16.

MAKE A NEW MAN OF HIM!

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In a mildly appreciative editorial on itself, the Los Angeles Herald quotes an admiring subscriber as follows:

"To take up The Herald is like sitting down to a wholesome, home-cooked dinner of roast beef. At first I did not understand what had made a great improvement in my health."

If The Herald improved his health, what would the Daily People do?

Samuel Stodel.

Los Angeles, Cal., April 7.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

F. J. R., CHICAGO, ILL.—Now to your second and last question—

The "cost of production" is not "value."

In the first place, a manufacturer may have got his raw material exceptionally cheap. That does not lower the value of the finished product.

In the second place, the "value" of a finished product is the sum of the labor crystallized in the raw materials, plus the labor crystallized in the production of the finished article. All along the line, the capitalist pays (normally speaking) only for the "exchange value" of labor-power, and the "exchange value" of labor-power has for him the "use-value" of producing more values than he pays for. Accordingly, if the capitalist were to sell at the "cost of production" he would have no profits. He sells (normally) at "value"; that value he only partly paid for. The values produced by labor, but left unpaid, consitute the capitalist's normal profits.

L. M. G., HAMILTON, ONT.—Now to your second question—

The circumstance that the S. T. & L. A. accepted a delegation of the Socialist Labor Party to the S. T. & L. A. conventions, and that the S. L. P. accepted at its conventions a delegation of the S. T. & L. A. justifies the statement that the S T. & L. A. was affiliated with the S. L. P.

Next question next week.

R. McD., AKRON, O.—Now to your third and last question—

Ricardo's law of rent applies to agricultural land. It does not conflict with Socialist economics. The first economist to attribute value to labor was Ricardo. He is the link between old and modern, or Socialist economists.

W. A. S., SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Now to your fourth and last question—

There is no truth in the rumor that the S. L. P. men have withdrawn from the I. W. W. in 'Frisco, or elsewhere.

H. N., LANSING, MICH.—Now to your fourth question—

The only conditions that can enable each individual to find expression for his highest life are conditions under which the product of his labor is guaranteed to him, and under which he can produce an abundance to satisfy his physical needs with a slight consumption of time. Such conditions only the Socialist Republic can bring about.

Next question next week.

S. G. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—The dodging of issues may lighten a Socialist ship—for a while; and—for a while enable it to skim ahead. But every issue dodged will have to be met some time; and, if so many of them are dodged, they will eventually gather to a head, all of them together, and the dodger will be shipwrecked. Issues-dodging revolutionary organizations are fair weather crafts.

P. K., CARTHAGE, MO.—The matters will be used. They are kept on file. Send more. Editions of Shakespeare of three or four volumes are either very expensive, or cheap paper and print affairs.

"INQUIRER", NEW YORK — Our theory of the bomb explosion in Union Square is that it was the act of some Russian Police spy. The subsequent conduct of the New York Police in giving out fake "confessions" by Silverstein justifies the belief that the New York Police is operating in conjunction with the Russian Police spy system.

A. H. K., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—The People reproduced and commented upon the reports furnished by the capitalist press of Chief Shippy's own account of his encounter with Averbuch. The Chief's own story was as fishy as fishy could be.

H. S., PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Write to Senator La Follette, Washington. He will forward copy to you. Read it carefully from beginning to end.

W. E. J., TORONTO, ONT.—Some people think that the best way to aid the I. W. W. is to concentrate their efforts on the economic wing of the movement. This element divides into two wings—one wing recognizes that the eventual launching of a political party will be inevitable; this wing will not juggle with the term "political action"; it will ever use the term honestly, but will devote for the present no time to that feature of the Movement, and rest satisfied to agitate under shelter of that clause of the Preamble that demands the unification of the workers "on the political as well as on the industrial field". The other wing, true to the law that forces people who deal in duplicity to kick themselves, are up to their eye-brows in politics, while they deny politics altogether. This is what may be called the Williams element. They spend most of their talk in fighting the S. L. P.

A. S., MILWAUKEE, WIS.—From what you say you ought to be thoroughly and sufficiently "onto" Arthur Kahan. His record in the S. L. P. was such that he had to get out. It was a double-dealing record all along the line.

Next question next week.

E. A. B., DENVER, COLO.—Banks are not the cause, they are the natural consequence of capitalism.

D. W., ALBANY, N. Y.—There were in the U. S. in 1900, engaged in the production of "sporting goods", 2,300 workers.

J. C. McC., PITTSBURG, PA.—A pamphlet entitled "Frances Willard's views on Socialism", compiled by Rev. J. H. Hollingsworth, Globe Print, Terre Haute, Ind., price 5 cents, contains this passage from her, given in quotation marks: "For myself, twenty-one years of study and observation has convinced me that poverty is the prime cause of intemperance". The compiler does not specify the occasion where Miss Willard made the remark.

E. M., CANTON, O.—What would become of the farmer under Socialism? If by "farmer" the privately land-owning, generally mortgaged and railroad-plucked harddriven article is meant—that will become of him that will become of all other small producers. They will be freed of the illusion of property that to-day acts like a millstone around their necks, and, as equal share-holders in the Co-operative Commonwealth, and enjoying equal opportunities to work as all others at whatever occupation they prefer, they will enjoy the full fruit of their labor. That means that, with no more work than would be healthy exercise, they would enjoy affluence, and thereby the opportunity for mental and spiritual growth.

Next question next week.

L. U. No. 40, I. W. W., PATERSON, N. J—Seeing the protest is against a national officer of the I W. W., propriety requires The People to allow time for The Bulletin to publish the same first. After The Bulletin shall have done so, or, if it censors your communication, The People will give it publication.

ALL OTHERS—Wait till next week.

T. W. B., PATERSON, N. J.; T. J. H, NEW YORK; Y. R., PEORIA, ILL.; B. S. F., CINCINNATI, O.; O. D. GENEVA, SWITZERLAND; E. L., NEWARK, N. J.; H. F. F., SOUTH MANCHESTER, CONN.; L. C. H., LOS ANGELES, CAL.; E. L., TUKWILA, WASH.; E. C., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. K., PROVIDENCE, R. I.; H. S., CINCINNATI, O.; E. B., COLUMBUS, O.; J. W., FULTON, KY.; E. J. M., DULUTH, MINN.—Matter received.

VOLCANIC RUMBLINGS

Piqua, O., April 9. — The Socialist Party local of Piqua, at a regular meeting on April 9, indignantly repudiated the action of the Socialist Party National Committee in the matter of unity. Some of the individual expressions were more forcible than elegant. The secretary was instructed to enter a protest through various papers; also to ask locals in the State of Ohio to write in referring the question of unity to the party membership.

Theo. Bernine.

[Resolutions prepared by a committee elected by the Executive Committee of Local Los Angeles County, Socialist Party, with instruction to present such resolutions to the General Assembly.]

Whereas, The National Committee of the Socialist Party, by a vote of 38 to 17, rejected the proposal of the Socialist Labor Party for a unity conference, thus taking it upon themselves to decide the question which it was to have been the purpose of the proposed conference to decide; and

Whereas, Nine members of the committee refrained from voting at all on the motion; and

Whereas, The refusal to confer with the S. L. P. committee was based upon an assumption which, even if well founded, offered no valid reason for such refusal; i. e., that the conference would be a waste of time and energy; and

Whereas, The alleged saving of time and energy on the part of a few members of the National Committee is bought at too great a price in disappointment and bitterness among Socialists; therefore be it

Resolved, by Local Los Angeles County, Socialist Party, in General Assembly, That we disapprove of the action of the Nation Committee, and especially that of the nine members who avoided expressing themselves either way; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be sent to the Socialist press (including The People) for publication.

Signed

Cloudesley Johns,
Kaspar Bauer,
Claude Riddle.

Adopted by Local Los Angeles County, in General Assembly, April 5, 1908, by a vote of 51 to 31.

Cloudesley Johns, Sec'y.

ON THE NECESSITY OF STRIKES

Fellow worker Olive M. Johnson in The People of April 7th criticizes the "Veiled Dynamitism and Pompous Nonsense" of B. H. Williams's speech, as reported in the Bulletin of March 14, I assume that the Bulletin reports him correctly. Poor Williams! And after the "As to Politics" discussion, too, which he must surely have carefully read, unless he ceased to read The People shortly after he went on the road as organizer for the S. L. P.

I do not wish to add to the criticism of poor Williams's confused thinking, incoherent reasoning and absurd position concerning "the specific political action of the labor movement." I wish to draw attention to Olive M. Johnson's closing and summarizing two paragraphs. Does fellow worker Johnson mean that the political arm of the labor movement does the actual fighting (with the ballot) now and all the way through, while the Industrial Union or economic arm remains in the background inactive further than to gather the workers into the Industrial Union, there to await the day of political victory for the signal to fall to and seize? If so, it sounds very well —on paper, as the late Dan Leno, of humorous memory, would have said; but does it work that way? I trow not.

Leaving aside for the moment the practicability of this rendering of the functions of the two arms of the labor movement, does Olive M. Johnson state the position of the I. W. W.? Organize and wait, but not fight.

Williams postulates that the I. W. W. is the fighting force and that an immediate improvement in the condition of the workers is possible through the I. W. W. He may be wrong.

The Bulletin of March 28 publishes an article by Oscar Ameringer on "The Justification of the Strike," and opens with this: "There is but one side to the labor question. Progress is only possible through an ever-rising standard of living. Higher wages and lower hours mean better homes, more happiness . . . a victory of the workers brings the whole of humanity nearer to its destiny." Ameringer is talking strike, and to strike is to fight; but this article, too, may not correctly interpret the I. W. W. position.

Daniel De Leon in his Preamble address on page 44 says: "The economic movement may take a little at a time. It may do so because its function is ultimately to 'take and hold' the full plants of production and save them for the human race." He used the indecisive word "may." Possibly his mind was not decided on that point, and he might be disputed even if he was decisive. But surely the handbook published by the I. W. W. can be regarded as an official pronunciamento of its position. Page 7 tells us that "Great temporary relief can be achieved by suspension of the greater important factors in the mechanism of production, through organized efforts, so that all other parts of the entire social and industrial system may be thrown out of gear. Complete suspension of industrial mechanism—by a general strike when emergency may require—would force . . . concessions."

The fourth clause of the Preamble seems to authorize this pronunciamento of the handbook and to recognize the principle of upholding the interests of the working class by fighting, by a strike, as we proceed towards the final taking and holding.

Wild as Williams is concerning his "Politics," it would seem that when he claims the I. W. W. to be a fighting force, and that it can achieve an immediate improvement in the condition of the workers, he is in that respect correctly interpreting the official position of the I. W. W. Whether any real and actual improvement in the condition of the workers can possibly be achieved before final victory gives them absolute ownership and control over the instruments of production is another and a moot question.

The I. W. W., in the past, through its organizers, possibly has gone into ill advised and profitless strikes which in the future by correct understanding may be avoided. But after such strikes are eliminated or avoided, there will still continue to be strikes—unavoidable skirmishes which the I. W. W. must go through, for these reasons: The capitalists are ever encroaching upon us, and to counsel the workers to allow these encroachments is not to reserve our strength, but to weaken our position and to strengthen that of the enemy. To resist such encroachments inevitably

(Continued on page 6.)

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,
Henry Kuhn, National Secretary pro tem
28 City Hall Place.
CANADIAN S. L. P.
National Secretary, W. D. Forbes,
412 Wellington Road, London, Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
(The Party's literary agency.)
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A special meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on Wednesday, April 15, at 28 City Hall Place.

Members present: Malmberg, Brauckmann, Hall, Rosenberg, Hanlon, Schwartz. Absent: Orange, Hammer, Kihn, Ball, Archer, Wegener, Lechner, Zimmerman. Kihn, Lechner, Zimmerman and Wegener excused. Hall chairman.

The Press Committee rendered its report in regard to "Der Arbeiter" matter, which was referred to it by the Sub-Committee. Moved by Brauckmann, seconded by Hanlon "That report of Press Committee be laid over to next meeting." Carried unanimously.

Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Rosenberg "That a committee be elected to go before the Socialist Labor Club and lay before that body a plan whereby Der Arbeiter can be placed on a paying basis." Carried unanimously. Hanlon, Hall, Hammer and Zimmerman elected committee.

The Press Committee further reported in regard to a plan which it recommended, presented to it by the Manager of the Daily People, relative to Press Security League and Loyal Legion.

The plan contemplates the consolidation of the League and Legion, utilizing the machinery of the Press Security League, with its due stamps, etc., for the cash contributors, and also utilizing that feature of the Legion which provides that membership obligation shall be met by turning in subscriptions or selling literature. One set of stamps are to be issued to cash contributors, and a different stamp to those whose dues are met by propaganda activity. The new plan makes possible the enlistment of everyone, under either of the two features of the Press Security League.

By unanimous vote this recommendation of the Press Committee was concurred in, and Comrade Kihn, Secretary Treasurer of the Press Security League was requested to again take up the work of the Press Security League, embodying the new features and inviting the Loyal Legion members to join it.

Moved by Hanlon, seconded by Brauckmann, "That Kihn be authorized to take up the work of Press Security League." Carried unanimously.

Vote for National Secretary.

The canvass of vote for National Secretary was next taken up. The result of vote shows Paul Augustine elected by 156 majority. Moved by Brauckmann, seconded by Rosenberg, "That secretary be instructed to tabulate vote." Carried unanimously.

Actions of N. E. C.

1. On the resolution submitted by the Sub-Committee:

"Communications from Section Providence, R. I. and the General Committee of Section New York Co. having been received, complaining against the publication in The People of the documents headed 'The Other Side' in answer to the Gurley letter, the views of the complainants are found unsound.

"The documents referred to in the letter-box answer to Gurley, and subsequently published in the article 'The Other Side', show that the issue was not a personal one. The documents show that the issue was a series of combined and unwarranted assaults upon a Party institution—The People. It is the duty of the Editor of The People to repel such assaults, and it is also his duty to convey information to the militants upon important matters of which they could not otherwise have knowledge. By publishing these documents, the Editor of The People fulfilled his duty in both respects. His action is sustained."

In favor—Dowler (Tex.); O. M. Johnson (Cal.); Meier (Mo.); McConnell (Pa.); Bearcliff (Wash); Kircher (O.); Marek (Conn.); Eck (N. J.); Reimer (Mass.); Schmidt (Va.); Richter (Mich.); Campbell (Minn.); Schnabel (Wis.); Matz (Ind.); Jennings (Ill.); Arnold (Ky.); Billings (Colo.)—17.

Against—None.

No vote received from — Reinstein (N. Y.)

2. On motion of Reinstein (N. E. C. member for N. Y.) fixing salary of National Secretary's office at $18 per week,

In favor — Johnson (Cal.); Marek (Conn.); Jenning (Ill.); Matz. (Ind.); Arnold (Ky.); Reimer (Mass.); Richter (Mich.); Campbell (Minn.); Meier (Mo.); Reinstein (N. Y.); Kircher (O.); McConnell (Pa.); Schmidt (Va.)—13.

Against — Dowler (Tex.); Briarcliff (Wash.); Schnabel (Wis.)—3.

No vote received from — Reinstein (Colo.); Eck (N. J.)—2.

Meeting adjourned at 11 p. m.

Max Rosenberg, Sec'y.

TO THE SECTIONS AND MEMBERS OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY:

Greeting:—The N. E. C. Sub-Committee, at its regular meeting held on March 11th, considered the question of how to raise a campaign fund, to make possible an energetic and effective propaganda during the approaching national campaign. A number of suggestions were made, which finally culminated in a motion to instruct the National Secretary to issue a call and, with it, send out campaign subscription lists, urging upon the members to take in hand, at once, the collection of funds on these lists and by no means to confine their efforts to the members and friends of the Party, but to reach out to the great mass beyond, whenever and wherever possible. In order to make unnecessary the circulation of local lists, simultaneously with national lists—a method which is always productive of confusion—it was decided that the proceeds be divided into three equal parts; one part to go to the national office; one part to remain with the States Executive Committee, and the third and last part, to remain with the Sections. Isolated Sections, unattached to a state committee, will send to the national office one-half of the proceeds and retain the other half. Members-at-large, who are attached to the national office, will remit to that office the proceeds, in full. The proceeds of lists collected on by members-at-large who are attached to a State Committee to be divided in two equal parts: one part to go to the national office, the other part to be retained by the respective State Executive Committee.

Amongst the many suggestions that were made at the Sub-Committee meeting, one in particular was considered to be of value, because the method, though not applicable in every instance, has proven successful wherever conditions were such, that it could be applied, and the suggestion made was ordered to be embodied in this call. It is this:

In the City of New York there have been held, repeatedly, so-called package parties in the homes of comrades. The package party is a home entertainment, to which friends and the friends of friends are invited. The ladies each bring with them a wrapped-up package, the contents of which remain unknown, until the packages are auctioned off. A programme of music and recitation preceeds the auction, and then the auctioneer has the field. Bids are asked for and the packages are sold to the highest bidder. Much merriment is created when the packages are opened, and the strangest and most incongruous objects are brought to light by the buyers. Where this method can be applied, we urge that it be so applied. It does away with all the expense of regular entertainments and the often interminable delay connected with the winding up of such affairs. When the package party is over financial results are known and there is an end to it. You will receive subscription lists, numbered consecutively, and every State Committee and every Section must keep a record of these numbers and see to it that, at the end of this year's campaign, all lists are strictly accounted for.

We urge speedy and energetic action so that we may be enabled to put organizers in the field at an early date. The present situation is such that our agitation is bound to meet with results beneficial to the Party. Not only are we in the midst of an industrial crisis, but in other respects also, there exists a situation exceedingly favorable to S. L. P. propaganda.

For the N. E. C. Sub-Committee,
Henry Kuhn,
National Secretary, pro tem.

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OPERATING FUND.

To our Friends:—

Pressing necessity compels us again to bring prominently before your attention the Operating Fund. We are of the opinion that propaganda activity could and should do away with the need for this fund altogether, and we have done our utmost to arouse our friends to take advantage of the exceptional opportunity for agitation that confronts us. The success of our efforts may be determined by the fact that once more we are compelled to urge upon you, day by day, the Operating Fund, which is designed to make up the shortage caused by lack of propaganda activity. Those active in the work of agitation show what can be accomplished when men go at the work in real earnest, and we would much prefer that each and every one took hold of the propaganda with a proper degree of enthusiasm; but, as not enough of our friends are doing that, we must ask for support to this fund.

Since the last acknowledgement we have received to April 18 the following:

J. C., Paterson, N. J. .... $	1.00
A. L., " " "	1.00
Section Hartford, Conn. ..	6.00
Jacksonville, Ill., comrades	1.03
J. Hertzbrun, San Diego, Cal.	.75
18 & 20 A. D. New York	$1.00
O. J. Hughes, Brooklyn, N. Y. .... $	1.00
E. S., Newport News, Va.	1.50
Abelson, New York	.50
T. F. Brennan, Salem Mass	$2.30
Hugo Preuss, Newark N. J.	2.00
E. Moonelis, New York ..	1.00
Total .... $	19.08
Previously acknowledged ..	2,056.18
Grand total	$2,075.26

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Received since the last acknowledgement the following items:

Section Mystic, Conn., ...	$5.00
L. J. Francis, Tualitin, Ore. ..	1.65
David Raphael, New York City	2.00
Total	$8.65

Henry Kuhn,
Nat'l Sec'y pro tem.

TO SECTIONS OF THE S. L. P. OHIO.

Comrades:

The referendum on place of holding the state convention has resulted in favor of Columbus.

Your State Executive Committee, at its last meeting decided to hold the Convention on May 30 (Memorial Day) 10 o'clock being the hour set for its opening.

The Convention will be a mass convention, all comrades having paid-up cards, or being in good standing in their respective Sections, will be given both voice and vote. Comrades, if they intend to take part in the Convention, are urged to have their cards along, or have duly authorized credentials.

The State Executive Committee urges you to be represented if possible at the Convention.

The hall and other things to be settled, will be announced in proper time.

Ohio S. E. C.
Per B. R. Sec'y pro tem.

TO ILLINOIS READERS.

This is as you know, Presidential year. You are also aware of what it means to the Socialist Labor Party. A strenuous campaign of education and organization must be carried on. Seven thousand signatures must be secured in order to put a County ticket in the field in Cook County. One thousand will also be needed in the State, and similar number in each Congressional District, so that we may get as complete a ticket as possible on the ballot. A State Convention must be held. At least one delegate will have to be elected to attend the National Convention to be held at New York in July.

We want to get a Canvasser in the field at the earliest moment possible, and also an organizer, if you are to push the spreading of our literature and extend our organization among the working class of Illinois.

This must all be done—and the way to accomplish it is first: provide the means; second: secure the cash; third: get the money.

With this end in view, Section Cook County, Socialist Labor Party, has arranged a Grand May party to be held at Friedman's Hall, 86 Grand Avenue, Chicago, on SUNDAY, May 31. This is for the benefit of the General Campaign Fund.

We request and urge People readers to dispose of the tickets for this affair as rapidly as possible. Get them off your hands and send for more, is the spirit. 'Tis easy when you try.

Unsold tickets (there should be none) and money must be forwarded not later than May 28, '08, to the Treasurer of the Committee.

H. S. Friedman, 876 Grand Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

PENNA. STATE COMMITTEE.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. of Penna. met on April 12, at 2109 Sarah street, Pittsburg, with Comrade Weber as chairman.

Present: Gray, Weber, Clark, Rupp, Kephart, and Clever. Absent: Layton, Thomas, Male, Markley, Drugmand, and Herrington. Minutes of last meeting read and approved as read.

Communications: From Henry Kuhn, containing subscription lists for campaign fund. From Richardson of Rochester inquiring as to the availability of speakers. From Socialist Women of Greater New York urging greater efforts toward Unity. From McConnell answer to appeal of members of Section Allegheny County.

On motion communications received, acted on and filed.

Motion by Kephart and Rupp, that we sustain the appeal of members of Allegheny County and call upon that Section to expel J. A. McConnell. Motion lost, Rupp not voting, alleging disfranchisement.

Secretary instructed to send out call for nominations for seat of State convention. Warrant for $3.75 ordered drawn to cover expense since last meeting.

Motion to adjourn carried.

L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

SOMERVILLE, MASS., LECTURE.

Section Somerville, Socialist Labor Party, will hold a public lecture on SUNDAY afternoon, April 26, 3 o'clock at Independent Hall, Hill Building, Union Square, Somerville. Thomas F. Brennan, of Salem, will speak on "Who Is Responsible for Panics?" Admission is free to all. Questions will be invited after lecture.

HARTFORD, ATTENTION!

Under the auspices of progressive labor organizations the International Labor Day will be celebrated on SATURDAY, May 2, 8 p. m., at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street. Edmund Seidel, of New York, will address the meeting. Admission free.

On SUNDAY, May 3, there will be a public meeting held at the same place at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The same speaker will speak on "The Perversion of Morality and the Suppression of Freedom." All are welcome.

CHICAGO LECTURE.

Adolph Carm will lecture on the subject, "The American Labor Movement," on SUNDAY, April 26, 3 p. m., in Clifton Hall, corner of E. Belmont and Clifton aves., under the auspices of Lake View Scandinavian Socialist Club.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., MAY DAY CELEBRATION.

Under the auspices of L. U. 236, I. W. W., a grand entertainment and dance will be given at Foresters' Hall, S street, between 7th and 8th, on SATURDAY evening, May 2nd, commencing 8 p. m. Admission 25 cents.

All proletarians are given a cordial and hearty invitation to attend, and a most enjoyable time is assured to all. All come and be merry on this, our annual May Day Festival.

L. U. 236, I. W. W.

ON THE NECESSITY OF STRIKES.

(Continued from page 5.)

means more or less of an encounter with the capitalists, deplorable though that is at this stage, from certain points of view. Not only is there the natural tendency of the capitalist to crush ever downwards upon us, to continually oppose by the economic arm, but the work of organizing too will from time to time have to be strenuously supported, for the enemy will not stand idly by and meekly allow us to weld up his slaves into a weapon for their own ultimate emancipation.

Every inch we travel will be opposed and combatted. I do not see how we can help but "get into encounters with the capitalists" on the industrial field; first, to keep what ground we still hold in the form of wages, etc.; secondly, to carry on and maintain the work of organizing, and this is leaving unconsidered voluntary and deliberate acts of aggression with the design to push on to achieve "immediate improvements."

Contrary to fellow worker Johnson I conclude that we shall have to fight all along the way, with peaceful means at any rate, on both the political and the economic fields, in order to accomplish the work of organization. But whether "immediate improvement," as fellow worker Willams puts it, or "taking a little at a time," as De Leon puts it in the Preamble address, is a possibility, I do not dare to say. I would like to see the views of other comrades on the point. If it is impossible, I think it should be cut out of all propaganda talk as dangerous, and our literature concerning it made unambiguous and unmistakably clear.

T. J. H.

New York, April 10.

INEXCUSABLE

THIS SHOWING OF A WEEK'S PROPAGANDA BY THE S. L. P.

For the week ending April 17th, we received 107 subs to The Weekly People, and 43 mail subs to The Daily People, a total of 150 for the week. The active workers sent subs as follows: Geo. H. Hasseler, Detroit, Mich., 5; J. A. McConnell, Pittsburg, Pa., 5; Fred. Brown, Cleveland, O., 4; J. H. Arnold, Louisville, Ky., 4; D. L. Munro, Portsmouth, Va., 4; J. H. Schade, Newport News, Va., 4; R. Strach, San Antonio, Tex., 3; W. Sullivan, Portland, Ore., 3; E. Hauk, Buffalo, N. Y., 3; Cincinnati Press Com., 3; J. Hertzbaum, N. Y., 3; P. Anderson, Redmond, Wash., 3; H. E. Long, San Francisco, Cal., 3; R. McLure, Phila. Pa., 2; Boston Press Com., 2; G. J. Sherwood, St. Paul, Minn., 2; A. Wang, Superior, Wis., 2; R. Tohaty, Erie, Pa., 2; F. G. Kremer, Milwaukee, Wis., 2; E. Scrade, Newport News, Va., 2; O. Ruckser, West Haven, Conn., 2; J. B. Ferguson, Placerville, Cal., 2.

By states The Weekly People subs came: Ala. 2, Cal. 11, Colo. 1, Conn. 2, Idaho 1, Ill. 1, Iowa 1, Ky. 5, La. 1, Mass. 4, Mich. 8, Minn. 4, Mo. 1, N. J. 3, N. H. 1, N. Y. 14, Ohio 10, Ore. 4, Pa. 9, Tex. 4, Va. 8, Wash. 4, Wis. 4, Canada 3, Foreign 1; total 107.

This is a poor showing, especially for the big industrial states. There are states not represented at all; some of them states where the S. L. P. has organization. And all this inactivity in the face of the fact that subscriptions can be secured, as the active ones are proving.

Prepaid card orders: Los Angeles, Cal., $20.00; Oakland, Cal., $10.00; Detroit, Mich., $10.00; Rochester, N. Y., $2.50.

Literature goes out very slowly. Seattle, Wash., $18.00; St. Paul, Minn., $2.90, Phila. Pa., $2.00; Spokane, Wash., $2.00; Joliet, Ill., $1.60; Milford, Mass., $1.25; Superior, Wis. $1.00.

THE WORKING CLASS INTELLECT

The unintellectual work of the factory worker and the mechanic are thought by some to be less favorable to mental development than the so-called intellectual employment of clerks, accountants and store keepers. Exactly the reverse is the case. There is more than the average amount of knowledge and acquirement amongst the wage workers. The average clerk, it will be found, journeys through life seldom or never picking up an idea.

This is hardly to be wondered at. The clerk, concentrating his attention on columns of figures, or on the pages of the book, brings his mental faculties into play upon one thing only, and must not permit his mind to wander if he would perform his duties rightly. His mind becomes calloused. The wage worker, on the other hand, while having to apply his hand and eye to his work, performs much of it automatically, just as a person walks without having to give thought to putting forward first the one foot and then the other. And just as a person walking has his mind free to roam in varied fields, so the wage worker, while his body toils, has his mind free for purposes to which the clerk, by the very nature of his mental toil, is incapacitated.

An examination of the literature produced by the wage worker and the clerical worker will show that more and better literature has been produced by men who came from the ranks of the "humbler" of the toiling class: Bunyan was a tinker, Burns a ploughman, Franklin a printer, Lincoln a rail splitter, and the list could be greatly extended. Inventors, too, have largely come from the ranks of the "horny-handed."

Without any desire to boast it may justly be claimed that in the ranks of the S. L. P. we have the best posted body of workingmen in the country. Aside from the excellent range of knowledge and information that they gain from the Party Press and Literature—no inconsiderable education in itself—remarkable is the demand for high class works that is filled by the Labor News: works of history, philosophy, science, etc., all indicative of robust mental health, and testifying to the thirst for knowledge and the spirit of investigation of our members.

And as it is with us so is it with the great body of the working class. There is a latent mental power there needing but the spark to kindle it. True, the agencies for keeping that spark away are many and powerful, but to the determined propagandist they amount to nothing at all. He knows that when he has planted the seed it is bound to grow, else the mentality of the man approached must be low indeed.

The man who knows has a duty to perform to those of his class who are not yet in the light, that duty is to spread the light. He can do it by word of mouth, and by bringing to the attention of his friends the source from whence he himself got his information—from the literature of the S. L. P., which builds and develops. There is a great opportunity for us to have thousands echo the sentiment of the S. L. P. man who said: "For all that I know, and the sense of power and confidence it gives me, I have to thank alone the S. L. P." Spread the light!

AGITATE! AGITATE!

Send 25 cents for package of the New Leaflets, five different kinds in the assortment. Now is the time to push the propaganda. These leaflets will be read. Try a 25 cent package.

New York Labor News Co.,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section headquarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Section San Francisco, Cal., S. L. P. Headquarters, Hungarian Socialist Federation, Lettonian Socialist Labor Federation, 883 McAllister street.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Wednesday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P., meets every alternate Sunday at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am. Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 3 P. M.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., at 1414 Race street. General Committee meets every second and fourth Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters 815 Hamilton street.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.—J. C. Butterworth, Secretary, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Financial Secretary, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Chicago, Illinois:—The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party, meets every 1st and 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m. sharp, at Friedmann's Hall, S. E. corner Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women are cordially invited.

Section Seattle, S. L. P., headquarters, free reading room and lecture hall, No. 2000 Second avenue. P. O. address, Box 1040.

Section Salt Lake, Utah, meets every Wednesday, 8 p. m., Rooms 4 and 5, Galena Block, 69 East 2nd So st. Free Reading Room. Weekly People readers invited.

All communications intended for the Minnesota S. E. C. should be addressed to Otto Olson, 310 7th ave., So. Minneapolis, Minn.

Section St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., holds a business meeting every second and fourth Sunday in the month at 10 a. m. at Federation Hall, cor. 3rd and Wabash streets.

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